THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] SATURDAY, 20 MAY, 1837. [NO. 9396.

FOR LONDON.—The Ship "*Palmira*" 600 Tons, *William Loader* Commander, will have immediate despatch. Has superior accommodations for passengers, and carries a surgeon. For passage apply to *Messrs. McGregor Brownrigg and Co.*—Bombay, 20th May, 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The ship "*Madras*" of 600 tons, QUINTON, commander; expected about the end of this month and will have early despatch. Has very superior accommodations for Passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to

EDMOND BIBBY AND Co.

Rampart Row, 20th May, 1837.

N. B. The above ship is still open for offer to *sell* or charter.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON.—The fine A. 1. Ship "*Pestonjee Bomanjee*" 593 tons Register, *Jas. Thompson*, commander, has good accommodation for Passengers and carries a surgeon, Plans of her cabins may be seen at the office of

FERGUSON TURNER & Co.

Bombay, 20th May, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fast sailing Ship LINTIN, J. GILLMAN, Commander, will have quick despatch, and carries a Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to

HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL,

Rampart Row, 18th May, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The *Mary Bibby* daily expected and will have quick despatch, for freight or passage apply to

EDMOND, BIBBY, AND Co.

20th May, 1837.

FOR FREIGHT TO LIVERPOOL.—The fine fast sailing Ship VANGUARD, 450 Tons; *D. Stewart* Commander.—Apply to Messre, *Ritchie Steuart and Co.*—Bombay, 20th May, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The "*Minerva*" "Captain *McPherson*" will sail with despatch for freight or passage. Apply to,

DUNCAN GIBB, AND Co.

Dady's Duilding, 20th May, 1837.

FOR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.—The *Briton*, *Captain Neale*, for freight or passage, apply at the Office of Messrs. *W. Nicol and Co.*—Rampart Row, 20th May, 1837.

FOR CHINA.—The *Isabella*, Captain ROBERTSON, to sail 25th May. For freight apply to *Messrs. Macvicar Burn and Co.*—Rampart Row, 20th May, 1837.

FOR OPIUM TO CHINA, the *Emily Jane*, *T. Randle* Commander, for freight, having immediate dispatch, apply at the office of *Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.*—Rampart Row, 20th May 1837,

FOR THE CLYDE—The *Mount Stewart Elphinstone*, Captain *Small*, will sail about 25th instant, carries a surgeon. For passage apply to *Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.*—Rampart Row, 20th May, 1837.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of administration of the estate and effects of *Bapoojee Nathoo*, late of Bombay, Hindoo, Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to *Muktaboye*, the eldest widow of the said deceased, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 19th day of May, 1837.

JAMES PATCH,—*Proctor*.

मुंबईतील सुप्रीम कोर्ट जुडीकेटर येथे अर्जि केलीआहे की कैलासवासी बापुजी नथु मुंबईकर हींदु याचे वित्त वीषयाचा कारभार चालवीण्याचा आ खत्यार कोर्टातुन मुक्ताबाई सदरहु कै लासवासीची पहीली वीधवा इस देणे र्यांस यांत ज्याचा संबध असेल त्यां स र्यांस यापत्रावरून कळवीले जाते ता ारीख १९ वी माहे मे सन १८३७.

पाच वकील.

BILLS on Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. and Co. London, in convenient sets, at 2s|½d. 0 days' sight, may be had of

McGREGOR BROWNRIGG, AND Co.

Bombay, 16th May, 1837.

THE Committee of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Western India, beg to give notice, that thir usual Meeting will be held, on Friday, the 26th Instant, at the Rooms of the Native Education Society, on the Esplanade, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, when prizes will be awarded and distributed to those who produce the best specimens of Silk, Indigo, Sugar-cane, fruits, Garden Vegetables, and rare Exotics, grown on the Island, and in the vicinity; preference being given to growers for the market. The Society's garden being now in a considerable state of forwardness. They will be happy to receive contributions and donations of rare and curious plants, seeds, and bulbs, from such persons as may be disposed to make them. —Bombay, 18th May, 1837.

J. LITTLE,—*Acting Secretary*.

આથમેણ•પરાંત ની•ફીનદોશતાંતની•ફુલ વાડી•તથા•ખેતીવાડી ની•શુધરાઇ•ફરનારી શાલાની•મંડલી•ઝફેર•ફરેચર્ફે• તેણાંવો ની શરેશતા•પરમાંણે ની•શાલા•ચાલતા• મેંએ• મહીનાંની•તારીખ ૨૬ મી•ને•શુફરવારને દંને•પેહલા•પોરનાં ૧૧ ફલાર્ફે•ફાંપના•મેદાં નપર•ફીનદનીશાલ•શાલ•પુશતફ•મંડલી• વાલાં•ઘરમાં•બેશશે•તે•વેલાએ•જેજે•ઘણી ઓ•રેશંમ • તથા • ગલી • તથા • શેરદી• તથા•મેવો•તથા•બાગની•તરફારી•તથા • આએ•ટાપુમો•તથા•તેહની•પડોશમોની•જ ગોમો•બાહેરથી•આવેલાં•ઝહડોનાં• ફલનો શારો•નમુનો•એ•શાલામા•લાવી• દેખડાવશે તેણાને•જનામો•વેહચી•આપેઆમો•આવશે એ•શધલી•વશતુ•બજારમો•જે•વેચવા • લા વેચ•તેણાવોની•પેહલાં•ફખુલ•ફરશે ફ એ• શાલાની•વાડીની•હાલત•ઘણીજ•શારી•ચા લીછે•વાશતે•જેજે•ઘણીઓ•નવાઇ•જેવા•ત થા•અજત•તરેલા•રોપ•તથા•બીજ•તથા• ફુલના•ઝહડો•એ•વાડીખાતે•રોપવાને•આ પશે•તે•એ•ફામની•મંડલી • વાલા • મોટી• ખુશાલી•શાથે•લેશે ફ શ્રી•ખુમબઇની•તા રીખ ૧૮ મી•મેએ ૧૮૩૭ ફ

જે—લીટલ—આફરીગ•શફરતારી

पश्चीम हींदुस्थानातील जिराईत व बागाईत मंउळिचो क्यामेटी खबर देताहेत कीं त्याचो शोरस्त्या प्रमाणे स भा शुक्रवारी याच महिन्याचे २६ वे ता रखेस कांपावरील हिंदु सिक्षा मंउळि चे यहांत दोन प्रहरिं अकरा वाजतां होईल तेव्हां या ऋतुतील उत्तम मास ल्याची शाख भाजी व फळ फळावळ ब रेसिम व नामी गावढी उंस व नामी चमत्कारिक परगांवीचो झाउं जीं येथें उत्पन्न होतात ति जे कोणही तेथें आणि तील असी कीं बाजारांत पसंतिस या वीं त्यास इनाम बक्षिस ठरावितील व देतिल ह्या क्यामेटी मंउळीची बगिचा हाल्ली प्रफुल्लित जाहाला आहे सबब ते चमत्कारिक झाउं व नाना प्रकारचीं बिजेव कंदादित अशीं जे कोणि पा ठवितील व देतील त्याचे ते फार उप कारी होतील आणि स्विकार करतील मुकाम मुंबई जिराईत व बागाईत मं उळी कारखाना तारिख १८ वी मे १८३७.

जे लीटल आकटींग सक्रेटारी.

CLARETS of 1828, from Monsr. *P. A. Bouscasse* láiné of Bordeaux: Rs

LABORIE' COS. { dozen Pints ..... 9 ; and do. Quarts 15

Chateau Guyonnet do. do. 10

Generally esteemed wines by quantities of not less than three dozen. Apply to *A. Willaume*, Military square, 20th May, 1837

SUPREMECOURT.—Applicationhaving been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of administration of the goods and chattles, rights, and credits, of *Alexander Ferrier Esquire*, late of Bombay, deceased, limited for the purpose of collecting the assets and paying the debts of the said deceased, may be granted to *Daniel Bowden Smith*, of Bombay Esquire, one of the Executors named in the Will of the said deceased, deposited in the Registry of the said Court, all persons concerned, are hereby apprized thereo".---Dated this 12 day of May 1837.

GEORGE HANCOCK for J. P. LARKINS.

Petitioner's Proctor.

NOTICE.—LETTERS being frequently sent to *Captain Grindly's* Agency in London, without the address (which are not in all cases procurable) their delivery is consequently delayed, possibly causing great inconvenience, it is therefore recommended for convenience, that all parties should *immediately on their arrival in England* communicate their addresses to the Army Agency, 16 Cornhill, or 8, St. Martin's Place Charing Cross, where they will be registered. —Bombay, 10th February, 1837.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall street*. Parties arriving in England, will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India Passage Agent*, *No* .11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to Lotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

IN THE PRESS.—Under the auspices of the Government of India, and of the *Asiatic Society of Calcutta*, the Arabian Nights' Entertainments (the 1,001 Nights, complete) in the original Arabic. Now, *for the first time*, published under the direction of W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Esq. V. P. A.S. in four volumes, royal 8vo. boards. Subscription price Co.'s Rs 48.

N. B.—The subscription will be closed six months from this date. Subscriptions to be sent direct to Calcutta—Copies deliverable by *Messrs. Frith and Co.* Bombay. *W. Thacker and Co* Calcutta.—Bombay 20th May, 1837.

JUST published Marryat's Code of signals corrected up to the 1st April last, printed on Europe Paper, price two Rupees per Copy to be had of *Mr. Malvery*, at the Circulating Library, Church Lane.—Price Current Oifice, 1st May, 1837.

AUCTION.—On Tuesday the 23d May, at 2 P. M. Messrs. *Frith and Co.* will sell at the Dockyard, Mazagon, on account of the Underwriters, a quantity of Marine Stores, part of the wreck of the Ship "*Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy*." Consisting of sails, Rigging, Europe, and Coir Rope, Masts, Planks, Chain Cables, and a quntity of Sago Rice &c. Terms of sale—a deposite of 10 per Cent will be taken, immediately the lots are knocked down, which are to be cleared away forthwith and the remainder of the purchase money to be paid at the close of the sale.—Nesbitt Lane, 19th May, 1837.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Wednesday next, the 24th May, instant, at 11 A. M. Messrs. *Frith and Co.* will submit for sale by Public Auction, an extensive, and varied assortment of Goods, Comprising, an Invoice of Piece Goods consisting of pieces of Grey Shirting, Sheeting, Long Cloths, and Jaconets. Fancy Gilt, and Pearl Buttons, Skins of Morocco Leather, of different colors, Glass Phials, Windsor Soap. An Invoice of Handsome Iron Jewellery, consist- of Earrings, Brooches, Necklaces, Bracelets, Rings &c. Crown, and Plate Glass, Colored Prints for Ladie's Dresses, Black Silk Stocks, Drab Hats, Pieces Brown Duck, Handsome Accordions, China Bamboo Couches, and Stools, also a variety of useful Household Furniture, viz. Camp Cots, Chairs, Tables, Wardrobes &c.

AT NOON.

An excellent Chronometer by Parkinson and Frodsham London No. 389 warranted in every respect, Also a quantity of Bottled Fruits, a 2nd hand single Poled Tent, a Poney, a pair of first rate Carriage Horses and any other Cattle, or Carriages that may offer.—Nesbit Lane, May 19th1837.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Tuesday the 30th May next, Messrs. FRITH AND Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence on the Mazagon Road, the valuable Household Furniture and Property, of WILLM. FENWICK, Esq. proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope, Comprizing, Plate, Plated Ware, Glass, China, Porcelain, and Queens Ware, Cutlery, a very handsome set of Mahogany Dining Tables, a Jackwood Sideboard, Tea Caddy, Jackwood Arm Chairs, Sugar Jars, Door Skreens, Handsome Jackwood Couches, Foot Stools, and Arm Chairs, with Blue Silk damask Cushions to match, An excellent Grand Piano-forte, by "Broadwood," A very elegant Jackwood Book Case, with 2 Wings, and Glass Doors, a Four light Argand Lamp, a Four light Chandelier, Double branch Wallshades, 3 valuable Oil Paintings in rich Gilt Frames, Table Ornaments, a French Clock, Bedroom nursery and Dressing Room Furniture, a large quantity of nearly new Damask Table Linen, an Eight day Bracket Clock by Barraud goes remarkably well.

AT NOON.

A London-built Landaulette, with Harness in good order, a Bengal built Shigram with Harness 2 Pair of excellent Carriage Horses, a Tonjohn &c. &c. &c.

The property will be on view from Saturday the 27th and following days, Catalogues in course of publication, and will be ready for delivery in due time.

N. B. The Carriages, or Horses, will be disposed of by private Sale, on application to Messrs. F. and Co. prior to the 30th Inst.—Nesbitt Lane, 20th May, 1837.

MESSRS. FRITH AND CO.—will put up for sale by Public Auction, on Wednesday next, the 24th Instant, at ½ past 1 P. M. a Cabriolet, painted Olive Brown and Green lining, built by "Hall," of Long Acre, new, with a set of superior Harness.—Nesbitt Lane, 20th May, 1837.

CARBONELL'S WINES.—*Messrs. Frith and Co.*, have for sale at their Godowns, the following Wines, lately received from the above respectable House, which they can strongly recommend to public notice, as of superior quality viz:—

1st Growth Claret, in Quarts ℔ doz....	Rs	36
Do.... Do	" Pints	"	22½
2nd..... Do... Do	" Quarts	"	25
Superior old pale Sherry... ...	"	"	26
Fine mellow Port, of a quality unrivall'd in this market..	"	"	24

Terms of sale, *Cash*, and a discount of 5 ℔ Cent allowed, where a quantity of Twelve doz. or above, of either sort of Wine is taken. —Nesbit Lane, May 19th 1837.

NOTICE.—Messrs. FRITH AND Co. will sell on Wednesday next, the 24th May, at 2 P. M. by public Aution at their rooms the following Goods for the benefit of the concerned.

43 Pieces Grey long Cloth ex Ship *Vanguard*.
9 do. damaged..do.. ".." *Mt. Stuart Elphinstone*.
27 Bolts .. do. Canvas, of Nos. 1.3.4.5.& 6. *ex Lintin*.

Nesbitt Lane, May, 19th 1837.

MR. MALVERY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.—On Sale at the Circulating Library, Church lane.

The articles of War for the Native Troops..... Rs	1
Calculations relating to the Equipment, displacement &c. of Ships and Vessels of War by John Edye Esq. Surveyor's Department Admiralty....	15
The Manual and Platoon Exercises.....	2
Catechetical Explanations of the Field Exercises and Evolutions by Col. MacGregor	3
Military Catechism by Capt. Doyle	2
Defence of Out-posts by Capt. Jebb of the Royal Engineers.....	2
Field Exercises and Evolutions of the Army..	7
Abstract of..... Do..... Do ..... Do...	5
Simplification of the Mutiny Acts and Articles of War by Capt. Hough, Bengal Establishmeut.....	7

Fresh ruled Music paper, qto. and Oblong 12 and 01 staves. Bristol Boards. Drawing paper, Stationery.

Subscriptions will be booked for "*the Posthumous papers of the Pickwick Club*," with illustrations at 1 Rupee ℔ number. The first three numbers, re-printed at Calcutta, are daily expected per the Caledonia, the remaining numbers will follow per ship, as published.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

Burns' Justice, Chitty's Criminal Law, Russell on Crime, and Blackstone's Commentaries, the latest and most improved Editions.

Periodicals and Magazines published in November and December last.

Fraser's, and the Metropolitan Magazines from January to December 1836.

Any of the popular Novels of the day, Voyages and Travels, Biographical and Standard Works, published in 1836. Buckland's Bridgwater Treatise.

Copeland's Dictionary of Medicine. London Medical Pocket book, London Surgical Pocket book, Cullen's firs lines, Gregory's Practice of Physic, Thomas's Practice to Physic, latest Editions. A Stethescope.

SEVERAL PIECES of fine Europe oil cloth, both black and green; for covering Caps and Carriages in the Monsoon and as equally adapted for coachmen's coats, &c. &c. to be had at a very moderate price at *Cursetjee Burjorjee's*, opposite to *Messrs. Yates & Co.*

UNIVERSAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY FOR LIVES, &c. &c. &c.

OF LONDON AND CALCUTTA.

AS ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1834.

Capital £500,000,

In 5,000 Shares of £100 each.

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The Directors of this Society have caused investigation to be made with great care into the existing Institutions for Life Assurance, &c. &c. and they trust they have been fortunate in selecting from each what as a whole will place their Establishment on the most secure, judicious, and satisfactory footing both to the Proprietors and the Assured.

The plain of this Society is to transact all its business on such terms as to leave, in all human probability, a small but certain excess of profit on the general result of its transactions. A small portion of that profit is set apart as a compensation to the Proprietors, who have advanced the capital necessary for defraying the unvoidable expence of the Institution and who have pledged the Subscribed Amount of their capital in order to afford that responsibility, which relieves the assured from any contingency of loss to which they might be liable without the intervention of such a guarantee.

Persons assured with this Society for the *whole term of Life*, will be entitled *to three-fourths of the profits*, after they shall have made five complete annual payments; in every subsequent year a similar division will take place, the profits being estimated from the average of the five preceding years: thus one year's average profits will be annually divided.

The Directors of the India Branch of the Society are empowered after a lapse of any number of years, to treat for the purchase of Policies or to advance if required on any Policy by way of loan two-thirds of its estimated value, and also to appropriate the profits at the option of the assured in the augmentation of the amount of the Policies in diminution of the Annual Premiums, or in permitting them to accumulate till all further payment of Perminms becomes unnecessary.

When application is made for assuring a life subject to more than ordinary hazard, an augmented Premium will be charged proportioned to the increased risk, which will be regulated by the strictest attention to justice between the Society and the Assured, according to the circumstances of the case.

Every proposal for Assurance will be immediately attended to, and the Assurance completed generally within a few days after the application is made.

Premiums are *ordinarily payable half yearly in advance:* but Policy holders are at liberty to make arrangements with the Society to pay their Premiums *in one amount* in annual or quarterly payments, or during a given number of years; viz. 5, 10, 15, or 20 annual payments. Many persons may wish to avail themselves of a present season of prosperity and adopt the latter course, and although their contributions will thus cease with the expiration of the term they may fix upon, their share of profits will continue to be added to their Policies annually during the remainder of life.

Where the application for Assurance makes no mention of the date from which the Assurance is desired to take effect, the Policy will be issued on the date of the approval of the risk by the Directors; no Assurance to be binding on the Society until the first Premium shall have been actually paid to the Agents.

The parent Institution being in London with a similar establishment in Calcutta for granting Policies, Premiums, as well as Claims are payable in either country at the entire option of the Policy holder. The establishment of Sub-Agencies at Madras and Bombay, under the management of the Calcutta Branch, affords similar facilities to persons residing at either of the Sister Presidencies. Assurers on arrival in England in approved health, may be permitted, during their abode there, to pay Premiums according to the reduced scale for Great Britain.

The accounts of this Society, after being investigated by Auditors, chosen as well by the Assured as by the Proprietors, will be laid before a General Meeting to be convened for that purpose in like manner the accounts of the Parent Society will be regularly transmitted to India for the same purpose,—the Branch enjoying reciprocal advantages with the Parent Society.

All Policies becoming Claims on the Society will be discharged within 3 months after proof of the Assurer's death has been furnished to the Directors, either in London or Calcutta.

This Society makes a natural distinction between persons exposed to the hazards of Military and Maritime occupations, and those whose occupations are of a Civil nature; but Members of the Military Service holding offices purely civil are admissable to Assurance or continuance of Assurance at Civil rates of Premium, such admission being in all cases determinable by the Directors on the circumstance of the case itself, and it is limited exclusively to the period of services purely civil.

The Tables, Blank Forms, and other particulars requisite to enable persons to effect Assurances, may be had on application to the Agents.

By Order of the Directors,

(292) BAGSHAW AND CO., Agents and Secretaries.

A CARD.—Mr. J. B. EAST, recently arrived from Madras has to inform the inhabitants of this Presidency, that he takes likenesses in Miniature on the most reasonable terms, and during his stay in Bombay, which will most probably be very short, he will be happy to receive the Commissions of any Lady or Gentleman who may wish to honor him with their command.

Mr. East will be happy to wait upon any Lady or Gentleman at their own residence for the purpose of taking sittings should they wish the same.—Albion Hotel, 19th May 1837.

P. S.—All communications or information required as to terms &c. please address to Mr. J. B. EAST, at the Albion Hotel.

BECK AND CO.—Have lately received from England for sale on commission, among other articles, a small Invoice of Books and Prints of which the following are a portion vizt. Colored drawings, Lithographies and pencil, sketches in parcels well adapted for embelleshing scrap Books from 8 to Rs 80 ₰ parcel, Scrap Books and album's @ 8 6 and 5 each.

The Library of useful Knowledge as far as is published 27 vols. halfbound	Rs	100
The Stanley Tales, 6 vols. Do	"	18
Blackstones Commentaries, 4 vols. boards, pocket Edition	"	20
Tales of the great St. Bernard, 3 vol. boards	"	14
Nories Epitome, full bound calf ...	"	9
A series of facsimiles (30) of the late Emperor Napoleon with a brief sketch of the events connected therewith		2 qrs. each.
A Do. of Scenes of the late french Revolution in 3 parts	Rs	15
Two years and half in the navy, 2 vols. boards	"	7
Montgomerys "Messiah" and "Satan"		6 each.

And various other works of merit.—Apollo House 20th May, 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given—that *Bhageerty, boye*, widow, and *Gunputrow*, son of the late *Buchoba Ballajee*, Purbhoo, have contracted to sell their house, on Pallow road, in the neighbourhood of Temooljee Parsee, and a House now inhabited by Chinese, to Dadabhoy Pestonjee Andaroo, Broachy, any person having claim upon the said property, is hereby required to make the same known to *Jamasjee Lalla*, Parsee, in Mr. Morgan's Office, within fourteen days from this date, otherwise he will be precluded therefrom.—Dated the 20th May, 1837.

TO BE LET.—A commodious House, situate at Mazegon, lately occupied by *Doctor Sproule*, apply to *Dadabhoy Cowasjee's* sons, in meadow street.

NOTICE.—*Yates and Co.*, in bringing to the notice of their friends and the community of Bombay the undermentioned articles which are to be sold by public auction on Thursday next the 24th May, beg to state that as most of them are of unexceptionable quality and the residue of a fair description they would recommend them to their friends as offering an opportunity of obtaining articles of good quality and at a cheap rate. Musters and particulars will be most readily afforded. The articles are as follows.

40 Cases of Champaigne contg. 3 dozens each.

Sherry in three dozens cases from respectable London Houses in lots to sau purchasers.

10 Cases of Sauces of different sorts.

8 Do. of fine cheese just imported, 100 dozen of small and large bottles of blacking.

A large quantity of Cricket Bats and Balls.

100 Gross of Scissors *(Europe.)*

20 Kegs of Ox Tongues.

Log lines and Hambro ditto.

100 Hams and a quantity of Bacon.

Letter paper—Buggy lamps and sundry articles.—Meadows Street, 19th May, 1837.

NOTICE.—YATES AND Co. have reeeived for sale the following the fresh Stores ---Hams from 5 to 20 lbs. each, fresh Cheese, some very superior dried Rein Deer tongues, dried Ox ditto. Ox tongues in pickle, and in casks of 6,10 and 12, Europe salt beef and pork in small kegs, Bengal Jams &c. Scotch Marmalade just received, Raspberry Jam, Strawberry, Damson, Goosberries, Red Currant, Black Currant Jam, Apple Jam, Apricot Jam, Black Currant Jelly, Apple Jelly, Red Currant Jelly; ---finest prunes de roi in liqueurs, preserved Apricots, Pears, Prunes, Cherries and Plums in Brandy.

Liquers.---Noyeau fin, Rosi fin, Orange Curracao, Sirrup de Lemons, do. Cerises, do. Groseille do. Tramboise, Vinagre aux Tramboises, Normandy pippins and a batch of Champaigne.

Soups&c.—Vegetable Soup, Green pea do. Hare Soup, Rabbit and Oyster Soup and Boulli Mutton and Vegetables, Veal and Vegetables, Oxtail and Mock-Turtle Soup;—soft Speldings, Beet root, fresh Oysters and Lobsters, Roast Meat' Carrots, Turnips and parsnips, horse radish, Pears and Plums, dried Herbs, pickled Oysters, fine fresh Sardines, Gorjona Anchovies in oil and salt, Mint Sauce, Pearl Barley, Bristol Tripe, Macaroni and Vermicelli, Red and white herrings in excellent order, Split pease, Anchovy paste and Europe Suet &c.—

Bottled fruits, Damsons, Green Currents, Cherries. Goosberries, green gages, Red Currants, Black do. Bullaces &c.—Flanders bricks, Pickles, French beans. Walnuts Onions, Picalilia, Girkins, India pickle, pickled Mangoes, Cauliflower, mixed Pickles.

Sauce.—Beef-steak sauce, Mushroom and Walnut ketchup, London sauce, John Bull sauce, Universal sauce, Reading sauce Harvey's sauce, Tomata sauce, Anchovy sauce, Salad Oil, Royal sauce, Mustard, &c. &c. Meadow Street.

Families and Messes supplied on moderate terms.

YATES AND CO.—have just receivep for sale Carriages now landing from the *Palmira* just arrived from London.

A handsome fashionable light Barouche, painted *Chocolate*, relieved with red ornaments, handsome drab lining, Morocco Squab and Cushions, Silk Lace trimming, enamelled leather head and apron Barouche seat and knee flap, Hind foot-board, Brass mountings, and Pole Hook complete with patent axletrees.—price Rs 2,000.

A fashionable light Britscha, with attached boot and knee flap, complete—patent axletrees, painted olive green, relieved light green; enamelled Leather head, Drab lining, Morocco Squabs and Cushions, Hind foot board, Brass furniture, Painted Garters on doors, Dasling Iron &c. completed in the best manner, Elliptic springs and wrench for wheels complete. Price Rs. 2,000.

Apply to YATES AND CO.

Meadow Street, 13th May 1837.

YATES AND CO.—have received for Sale some very superior Scotch Ale recently imported per *Mount-Stewart Elphinstone*—also capital Scotch Whiskey and a batch of Brown Stout.

Bengal Goracho lately received and new Black and Green Tea, also a batch of capital Manilla Cigars.—Meadow Street, 20th May 1837.

ON SALE.---At the Godowns of Messrs. HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.

Two Phaetons, and a Stanhope, with heads and Harness complete.---Rampart Row, 20th May, 1837,

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ON SALE.—At the Godowus of Messrs. HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL a small quantity of the following choice old Wines, Madeira in Hhds, quart, Casks, and 3 dozen cases, Sherry Pale and Brown, in Hhds 3 dozen cases, and Port and Claret in 3 dozen cases.—Rampart Row, 20th May, 1837.

ON SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. HIGGINSON, & CARDWELL, a few Hhds of Hodgson's Pale E. I. Ale of the October brew, now landing from the "Lintin"—also a small quantity of prime London Porter, and Burton ale in Bottles.—Rampart Row, 20th May, 183[illegible].

FOR SALE.—Bleached Canvas, from No. 1 to 6, at the godowns of Messrs. EDMOND BIBBY AND Co.—Rampart Row, 20th May, 1837.

ON SALE at the Godowns of *Messrs. Edmond, Bibby and Co.*, Sherry Wine of superior quality in Hhds. and quarter casks, received per *Carnatic*, also Port Wine of superior quality, at Rs 20 ₰ Doz. Cash.—Rampart Row, 20th May, 1837.

ON SALE, Piano fortes from *Collard and Collard*, (late Clementi and Co) of London, may be seen at

EDMOND BIBBY AND Co.

BILLS ON LONDON, or LIVERPOOL, at 3 days, 30 days, 3 months or 6 months sight, on sale at the office of

EDMOND BIBBY AND Co,

Rampart row, 20th May, 1837,

ON SALE,—Two handsome Piano-fortes made by Mortimer and Anderson of Edinburgh, apply to *Capt. Robertson, at* Messrs. MACVICAR BURN & Co's. Office, —Rampart Row, Bombay, 20th May, 1837.

SIXTIETH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY SECOND CLASS For sale a few Tickets and Shares in the above Lottery, apply to BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE DANTRA at the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER and Co.

AT THE FOLLOWING PRICE, viz.

Whole Tickets at Rupees	85	0	each
Half do. do.	42	2	"
Quarter do. do.	21	1	"

TERMS CASH.—Gentlemen are requested to include the amount of postage in their remittances.

The drawing of the above Lottery will commence on the 8th June, 1837.

THE SECOND CALCUTTA LOTTERY FOR 1837.—Tickets and shares in the above Lottery are for sale at *Byramjee Neserwanjee Dantra's*; at the office of Messrs. *Dirom Carter and Co.* at the following prices, viz.

Whole ticket.....	at rupees	104
Half ditto.....	"	52
Quarter ditto.....	"	26
One-eight ditto.....	"	13

Terms—Cash.—Gentlemen at outstations are requested to include the amount of postage in their remittance,

The drawing of the above Lottery will commence on the 1st July, 1837.

Bombay, 10th May, 1837.

FOR SALE.—At Messrs. *Macvicar Burn, and Co's.* godowns.

Champaign from Mumm Giesler and Co.....	at Rs	45	per doz.
Johannisberg, vintage 1811	do.	35	ditto.
Steinberg..... 1822	do.	45	do.
Moselle..... do.	do.	25	do.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1837.

GRAND LOTTERY of Rupees 20,000, to be drawn according to the following

SCHEME.

1	Prize of		Rs	8,0
1	do. of		"	4,0
1	do. of		"	1,0
1	do. of		"	60
2	do. of	Rs. 400 each	"	80
4	do. of	" 200 do	"	80
2	do. of	" 100 do	"	20
15	do. of	" 80 do	"	1,20
10	do. of	" 60 do	"	60
15	do. of	" 50 do	"	75
25	do. of	" 40 do	"	1,000
6	do. of	" 35 do	"	21
28	do. of	" 30 do	"	840
		or	Rupees	20,000

111 Prizes in 1000 Chances.

Tickets and Shares to be had at the following rates:

Whole Tickets	Rs.	24
Halves	"	12
Quarters	"	6

The first day's drawing to commence on the 1st June,

A deduction of 2½ per cent. will be made upon the payment of all Prizes, and no holders of a Ticket will be entitled to any Prize which may fall to him, unless application for payment of the same be made within, at least, three months from the date of the last day's drawing.

It is particularly requested that all applications for tickets will be accompanied by a Hoondie or reference for payment, otherwise they cannot be attended to.

Apply to FARNWORTH AND Co., of whom Tickets and Shares may be had as above.—Bombay, 20th May, 1837.

THE SIXTIETH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY, SECOND CLASS.

A few tickets and shares in the above Lottery are for sale with *Ardaseer Nusserwanjee* at the office of Messrs. *McGregor Brownrigg and Co.* at the following prices, viz.

Whole Tickets....	@ Rs	85	0 0
Half....Do.....	@ "	43	0 0
Quarter Do.....	@ "	21	2 0

Terms Cash.—Bombay, 19th May, 1837.

SECOND CALCUTTA GOVERNMENT LOTTERY OF 1837.

1	Prize	of	Cos. Rs.		100,000
1	Do.	of			50,000
2	Do.	of	20,000	each	40,000
2	Do.	of	10,000	"	20,000
5	Do.	of	5000	"	25,000
18	Do.	of	1000	"	18,000
24	Do.	of	500	"	12,000
100	Do.	of	200	"	20,000
500	Do.	of	110	"	55,000

Tickets and shares in the above Lottery are for sale at *Frommurze Sorabjee and Co.* Opposite to the General Post Office, at the following prices viz.

Whole Tickets at	Rs	105	0 0	each.
Half....ditto	"	53	0 0	"
Quarter. ditto	"	26	2 0	"
One eight. do.	"	13	2 0	"

Terms Cash.

The drawing will take place on the 1st day of July 1837.

SIXTIETH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY SECOND CLASS.

1	Prize	of	Cos. Rs.		100,000
1	Do.	of			30,000
1	Do.	of			20,000
1	Do.	of			10,000
3	Do.	of	2000	each	12,000
5	Do.	of	1500	"	75,00
15	Do.	of	1000	"	15,000
28	Do	of	500	"	14,000
98	Do.	of	200	"	19,600
1100	Do.	of	130	"	1,43,000

Tickets and Shares in the above Lottery are for sale at *Frommurse Sorabjee & Co.* opposite to the General Post office, at following prices Vizt.

Whole Tickets at	Rs	85	"	"	each
Half do.	"	43	"	"	"
Quarter do.	"	21	2	"	"

Holders of the undrawn Tickets in the First Class, are requested to send for renewal in the 2d Class with the following amount viz.

For Renewing a whole Ticket.....	Rs	72	0	0
" do.....Half....do.....	"	36	0	0
" do.....Quarter. do.....	"	18	0	0

Renewal will cease at Madras on the 6th of June next and the Drawing of the 2nd Class will commence on the 8th of the same Month.

Frommurze Sorabjee and Co. will therefore receive Tickets for renewal till 25th of May instant, but not after that date.—Bombay, 20th May 1837.

TO BE LET.—An airy and commodious family residence, situated in Nesbit lane, to be vacated after the 5th instant, by G. H. Gordon, Esq.

A house on the Mount, near Ghompdavee hill, lately vacated by G. Pollexfen, Esq.

A house at the Beach, called, Backbay.--Apply to *Dhackjee Dadajee*, Esq. at his office the fort. 20th May, 1837.

TO BE LET. from the 1st June next, for 6 Months certain. *Briscoe Lodge* Colaba, at present occupied by Colonel *Baddeley C. B.* Bengal Army.—For particulars apply to Cowper's Cottage, directly opposite or at the office of *H. W. Morris Esqr.* Solicitor in the Fort.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

ADVERTISEMENT.—Take notice, that I *Hormasjee Dhunjee Patell* of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, lately trading in Copartnership with Mr. *Thomas Crawford*, under the style and firm of Messieurs *Thomas Crawford* & Company, having applied for, and obtained from and out of the Honorable the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in India, the benefit of the Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of his late Majesty George the fourth, chapter Seventy-three, presented my Petition for further relief to be obtained under and by virtue of the Act made and passed in the fourth and fifth years of the reign of His Present Majesty chapter seventy-nine, whereon, it was by the said Honorable Court, in and by an Order dated the fifteenth day of May instant, Ordered that I should be for ever discharged from all my Debts, and all demands against me for which I was liable at the time of presenting my Petition, for the benefit of the said first mentioned Act.—Dated this 20th day of May, 1837.

TO BE LET.---Two houses at Matoonga s rent very moderate.

House at Colaba, called Morley Hall.

A house in Mazagone just vacated by A. S. Lemessurier Esq.—Apply to *Cursetjee Jamsetjee*.

TO BE LET.—The well known airy residence called Chinch Pogley house next to *Sir J. W. Awdry's*.

For further particulars enquire at *D. and M. Pestonjee*, at their office in fort.—Bombay 20th May, 1837.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 8th May, 1837.

No. 242.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to re-publish for general information, the following General Order by the Right Hon,ble the Governor General of India in Council.

No 75 of 1837.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Forth William, 10th April 1837.

The following Paras, of a Military Letter, No. 12, from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to the Governer General of India in Council, under the date the 19th October 1836, and His Majesty's Warrant therein referred to, are published for general information.

Military Department.

No. 12 of 1836.

OUR GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Para. 1. We have received from the Secretary at War, a copy of His Majest's Warrant regulating a system of Rewards by a distinctive mark of merit, and by additions to the rates of Pay and of Pension on discharge, to be obtained by the well conducted Soldier.

Dated 18th August 1836. 2. We forward a copy of this Warrant, and we desire that you will take immediate measures for bringing into operation in His Majesty's Forces serving in India.

3. We also desire that such of its provisions as may be applicable to the European Soldiers of our Service, viz:t: those specified in Clauses 1, 2, 3, 12, 13, 14, and 15, may be introduced without delay into our Service.

4. We shall give directions that all Soldiers hereafter to be enlisted into our Service, whether for the Artillery or the Infantry, shall, from the 1st of November 1836, be enlisted on the terms specified in the abovenamed Warrant, and all Soldiers now in our Service, who may be willing to relinquish the additional Pay to which they are entitled by length of Service, shall likewise be allowed the benefit of the above named Regulation.

London, the 19th October 1836. We are, &c.

WILLIAM R.

Whereas, it has been represented to us, that it would materially tend to the encouragement of good conduct in the Army, if a reward, to be attained only by the well conducted Soldier, were substituted for the additional pay now granted to Soldiers who have completed certain periods of Service; Our will and pleasure is, that all Soldiers who shall enlist into our Service on or after the 1st day of September 1836, shall have no claim to additional pay after any period of Service; but that a reward of additional pay for good conduct, shall be granted to such Soldiers, under the following rules.

1. Soldiers who shall have completed seven years' Service, shall be entitled to claim 1*d*. a day, and to wear a ring of lace round the right arm, provided their names shall not have been entered in the Regimental Defaulter's Book for at least two years immediately preceding such claim.

2. Soldiers who shall have completed 14 years' Service, shall be entitled to claim a further reward of 1*d* a day, and to wear 2 rings of lace round the right arm, provided they shall have been uninterruptedly in the enjoyment of the 1*d* a day for at least two years immediately preceding such further claim.

3. Soldiers who shall have completed 21 years' service, shall be entitled to claim a further reward of 1*d* a day, and to wear three rings of lace round the right arm, provided they shall have been uninterruptedly in the enjoyment of the 2*d* a day for two years immediately preceding their claim to the third Penny.

4. Soldiers who by their good conduct shall have obtained the distinction of one or more rings, shall be entitled to have the full rate of that good conduct pay of which they shall have been in uninterrupted possession for five years immediately preceding their discharge, added to the rate of pension, whether temporsry or permanent, to which they may have a right under the provisions of our Warrant of the 7th February 1833.

5. Soldiers who have been in the possession of some one or other of the rates of good conduct pay for five years uninterruptedly, but who have only been in possession of either of the higher rates for some period not less than two years immediately proceeding their discharge, shall be entitled, if discharged with two rings, to an addition of 1½*d*, and if discharged with three rings, to an addition of 2½*d*, as an augmentation of the pension to which their services will entitle them.

6. Soldiers who shall have been in the uninterrupted possession of good conduct pay for at least three years immediately preceding their discharge for dissability, or by reduction, and who shall not have acquired claims to pension or who shall be entitled only to temporary or conditional pensions, shall have their names registered at Chelsea Hospital, and upon their attaining 60 years or age, shall receive as a reward for their former good conduct, a pension of 6*d*. a day if discharged with one ring, and of 6*d*, a day if discharged after having been twelve months in possession of two rings, and these rewards for former good conduct shall also be extended to Soldiers who may be permitted to obtain free discharge at their own request, as an indulgence, after certain periods of Service, as described in the 10th. article of this Warrant.

7. All Soldiers now in our Service, who enlisted since the 1st March 1833, shall, have the option of relinquishing all right to the additional pay 2*d* a day to which they are now entitled after the completion of 14 years Infantry, or of 17 years Cavalry Service, and shall than be entitled by their good conduct to claim the 1*d* a day after seven years Service and shall be in all respects, entitled to all the advantages both of good conduct pay while serving, of pension on discharge, and of deferred pension, which are hereby granted to soldiers henceforward enlisting.

8. All Soldiers now serving, who enlisted on or before the 1st March 1833, shall, by relinquishing their right to additional pay for length of Service, be entitled to claim all the advantages of good conduct pay while serving, which are hereby granted; but as the Warrants which were in force at the time of their original enlistment give them a right to higher rates of pension on discharge, than those which are to be granted to Men enlisted after the 1st Morch 1833, they will not be entitled to have their good conduct pay added to their pensions on discharge.

9. In special cases however, of Men enlisted on or before the 1st March 1833, who by their good conduct, have obtained the distinction of one or more rings, and who after short service, may be discharged for disabilities, or by reduction, either without pension, or with temporary, or conditional, or permanent pensions (not exceeding those granted for similar disabilities and services under our Warrant of the 7th February 1833) the good conduct pay may, by the consent of our Secretary at War, be added to their pension; and such Men if not placed upon permanent pensions, may be registered at Chelsea for the deterred pension, under the same rules as the Men enlisted after the 1st March 1833,

10 Soldiers who shall have obtained the distinction of one or more rings, and who may be permitted to purchase or to obtain free discharge at their own request, shall be allowed free discharges upon the following terms, instead of those prescribed by the Warrant of our late Royal Brother, of the 14th November 1829, and our Warrant of the 7th February 1833, but the conditions, limitations, and regulations fot granting discharges by indulgence, laid down in the said Warrants, shall in the cases of all other Soldiers remain in full force.

	Cavalry.	Infantry.
Under 5 years service	£ 30	£ 20
After 5 years service, and with 2 years absence from the Defaulters Book	25	18
After seven years, with one Ring	20	15
After 10 do	15	10
After 12 do	10	5
After 14 do	5	Free
After 16 do	Free, with the right of Registry for deferred pension of 4*d* a day.	
After 16 years with two Rings, having possessed the second at least 12 months.	Free, with the right of Registry for deferred pension of 6*d* a day.	

11. Soldiers enlisted since the 1st March 1833, who are in the enjoyment of two or of three Rings, and of the good conduct pay, may obtain permanent pension as an indulgence, at the rate fixed in the Warrant of 7th Eebruary 1833, two years earlier than other Men who have not earned this distinction, and may, further, receive the same amount of good conduct pay which would have been added to their ordinary pension, under the rules laid down in this Warrant, if they had been discharged as unfit for further service, or by reduction.

12. As it is Our will and pleasure that this reward shall be strictly an honorable distinction, to be conferred only upon the well-conducted Soldier, the Commanding Officers of Regiments are strictly enjoyned to enter in the Regimental Defaulters's Book, the name of every Soldier, who in consequence of any misconduct whatever, shall have been confined in the guard-house, or subjected to any punishment, and the commission of every offence, which shall impose upon the Commanding Officer the necessity of recording the Soldiers name in the Regimental Defaulter's Book, shall render the man ineligible for this reward for two years from that date, and if he be already in possession of this distinction, shall deprive him of his ring and good conduct pay for one year; and a recorded offence within twelve months shall render two years of uniterrupted good conduct necessary to obtain arestoration of such reward.

13. The Soldier having two or three Rings, shall in like manner for the first and second recorded offences,, forfeit one Ring, and the good conduct pay allowed with it for one years for each offences; and if a third offence be recorded against him in the Regemental Defaulter's Book within twelve months, he shall forfeit all claim in consequence of his previous good conduct, and shall only be entitled to obtain a restoration of his honorable distinctions by subsequently serving with uniterrupted good conduct for two years to obtain one Ring, for four years to obtain tow rings, and for six years to obtain three rings.

14. Any Soldier who by having been recorded in the Regimental Defaulter's Book, shall have been adjudged to have been guilty of an offence by which he is to forfeit the whole or a part of his reward for for previous good conduct shall, if he denies the commission of such offence, have the right of appeal to a Court Martial.

15. A Soldier may, for a first offence of a serious nature, be adjudged by the sentence of a Court Martial, to forfeit all or any part of the advantages he had derived from his previous good conduct, either absolutely, or for a longer or shorter period, according to the circumstances which shall have appeared in evidence.

16. The distinction and rewards granted by this Warrant, will be extended to Corporals and Drummers,, both as regards pay and pension, but Serjeants and other Non-Commissioned Officers will not be allowed, while serving, any addition to their established pay, but on their discharge they may, for peculiarly good conduct, on the special recommendation of our General Commanding-in-Chief, and by the consent of our Secretary at War, communicated to the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, be allowed additions of 1d. 2d. or 3d. a day to their pensions, provided that the aggregate pensions shall in no case exceed, for a Serjeant 1s. 10d., for a Quarter Master Serjeant 2s. 1d., and for a Serjeant Mojor 2s. 4d. a day.

Given at our Court, at Windsor, this 18th day of August 1836, in the seventh years of Our Reign

By His Majesty's Command·

(Signed) HOWICK,

72,920·

CIRCULAR No. 804.

War Office, 13th September 1836.

SIR,

72,920 I am directed to enclose instructions consequent upon His Majesty's Warrant of the 18th August 1836; and a from (No. 1) for stating the claims of Men belonging to the Regiment under your Command, who have been entitled to pay for good conduct since the 16th August 1836.

The Statement, when properly completed, and supported in each instance by the certified copy of the Soldier's Record, and by a special certificate from you, according to the Form prescribed, may be immediately transmitted in duplicate, for consideration, one copy will be returned with the necessary authority for the insertion of the proper charges in the Regimental Pay list.

A Form will be inserted in the next supply of Pay Lists, in which authorized charges may hereafter be stated. In the mean time such charges as shall be authorized are to be stated in a blank sheet with the Pay List, according to the enclosed Form (No. 2.)

Officer Commanding Regiment of. I have &c.

(Signed) L. SULIVAN,

Instructions consequent upon His Majesty's Warrant of the 18th August 1836.

1. The Rules established by the Warrant in regard to Soldiers who shall enlist on or after the 1st September 1836, will apply to men who shall re-enlist after that date.

2. The service requisite to entitle Corporals, Drummers, Trumpeters, Fifers, Buglers and Private Men, to the distinction and rewards granted by this Warrant, may include former service in all ranks, after the age of eighteen.

3. Men discharged on reduction, or for disability, and re-enlisting within three years after the date of their discharge, may reckon their former service, provided they shall declare such former service at the time of re-enlistment, but men purchasing their dischaiges, or receiving free discharges, shall not reckon former service

4. The forfeiture of service now attaching to individuals in respect of additional Pay, in consequence of the sentence of a Court Martial, or of conviction for desertion, will equally attach to them in respect of good conduct Pay.

5. All Soldiers now serving, who enlisted on or before the 1st March 1833, and who have completed twenty one years service may, on relinquishing their right to additional Pay, receive 3d per diem good conduct pay, provided their names shall not have been entered in the Regimental Defaulter's Book for at least *six* years immediately preceding the exchange.

6 Soldiers of less than twenty one years service, already in the receipt of Additional Pay at 2d a day, for length of service, may, on relinquishing their right to additional Pay, continued to receive the same amount, as good conduct Pay, provided their names shall not have been entered in the Regimental Defaulter's Book for at least *four* years immediately preceding the exchange.

7. Soldiers who are already in the receipt of additional pay of 1d a day for length of service, may, on relinquishing their right to Additional pay, continue to receive the same amount, as good conduct pay, provided their names shall not have been entered in the Regimental Defaulter's Book for at least *two* years immediately preceeding the exchange.

8. Soldiers not yet in the receipt of Additional pay for length of service, may by relinquishing their right to the same, receive good conduct pay, on completing the respective periods of seven, fourteen, and twenty one years, provided their names shall not have been entered in the Regimental Defaulter's Book. In the first case, for at least *two* years, in the second case, for at least *four* years, and in the third case, for at least *six* years, immediately preceding.

9. Soldiers who were present at the Battle of Waterloo, shall be allowed to reckon two years in addition to their actual service, and those who were enlisted before the 1st December 1829, shall be allowed to reckon two years for one of actual service after the Age of 18, in the East and West India Regiments.)

10. Soldiers enlisted before the 1st September 1836, shall be entitled to the distinction of rings, under the provisions of the Warrant, whether they accept or not the option of relinquishing additional pay, for good conduct pay, and they shall be entitled to the same addition to their pensions for the number of rings they may severally possess at the period of their discharge, as is allowed, under the provisions of the Warrant, to Men in receipt of good conduct pay.

War Office 13th September, 1836. (Signed) HOWICK,

Bombay Castle, 9th May 1837.

No. 243—Brevet Captain D. M. Scobie, Sub-Assistant Commissary Ganeral, is directed to proceed to Belgaum, and assume charge of the Commissariat Department of the Southern Division of the Army.

Bombay Castle, 10th May 1837.

No. 244.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to published the following extract, Paragrahs 1 and 2 of a letter from the Hon'ble Court, No. 43, dated 19th October 1836.

Para: 1. We have permitted Lieutenant Robert J. Shaw to return to his duty.

2. We have granted additional leave to Captain John Lang, for the period of six months.

No. 245.—The following arrangements are made in the Commissariate Department:

Captain Payne to act as Deputy Commissary General, but to continue for the present in charge of the Commissariat duties in the Northern Division of the Army.

Lieutenant Pope to remain in charge of the Executive duties at the Presidency, receiving the allowances of a Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

Lieutenant Threshie, who is relieved from his present acting appointment in the Commissariat, by the return of Captain Scobie, will act as Sub-Assistant Commissary General at the Presidency.

No. 246.—Under the authority of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the Staff Salary of the Brigade Major of Artillery, is raised from Rupees 184 to Rupees 250 per mensem, from the 17th ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 11th May 1837.

No, 247—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased, by a resolution passed in the Political Department under date the 9th instant, to direct Surgeon Davies to proceed to Angria's Colaba, on duty,

No. 248—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following extract, paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Hon'ble Court's letter (No. 43) dated 23d November 1836.

Para: I. We have permitted Lieutenant John Sinclair to return to his duty.

2 We have granted additional leave to the following Officers, viz:t.

Lieutenant Colonel W. K Lester. } 6 Months.
Captain C. B. Morton..... }

Bombay Castle, 12th May, 1837·

No. 249—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Lieutenant Colonel Dickinson to visit the Decan, with leave of absence to the end of the present month.

Bombay Castle, 13th May 1837.

No. 250—Private F. H. Thomson, of the Sappers and Miners, is attached to the department of public works, and direct to proceed forthwith to Surat, and place himself under the orders of Lieutenant Mumbee, Assistant to the Inspector Engineer Northern Division of the Army.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

E. M. WOOD.—Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt,*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th May, 1837.

No. 43—The unexpired portion of the leave granted to Lieutenant F. Whitelock, in General Order No. 82 of 1836. is cancelled from the 1st of January last, from which date he was employed to act as Interpreter to the squadron in the Persion Gulf.

Bombay Castle, 15th May 1837.

No. 44—Lieutenant Robinson. Deputy Agent for Transports, has been ordered to proceed to Mangalore on duty, by the Ship Columbia.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council

E. M. WOOD,—Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th May 1837.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit the Reverend J. Stevenson, D. D. junior minister of St. Andrew's church to proceed to Mahableshwur, on private affairs with leave of absence from the 9th instant, for a period of one month.

Bombay Castle, 15th May, 1837.

In consequence of the removal of the Company of Sappers and Miners from Seroor to Poona, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct, that the Reverned E. Mainwaring, chaplain of Poona, shall visit Seroor only four times in the year, and to appoint him during the remainiug eight months, to visit the station of Sattara, receiving the regulated allowance for his expenses.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th May 1837.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit Captain St. John, officiating post master in the Deckan, to proceed to the Mahableshwur Hills, on sick certificate, delivering over charge of his office to lieutenant Rudd, assistant magistrate at Poona.

Bombay Castle, 17th May 1837.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that Mr. J. R. Morgan was examined in the Regulations of Government on the 6th instant, by a committee assembled for that purpose, and was found competent to enter on the transaction of public business.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

W. H. WATHEN,—*Chief Secy·*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th May 1837.

Mr. E. E. Elliot assumed charge of his duties as acting senior magistrate of police and revenue judge at the Presidency, on the 10th instant.

Mr. B. Hutt, acting judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur, is allowed leave of absence for ten days, to visit the Mahableshwur Hills, under section XIV of the absentee regulation.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th May 1837.

Tbs Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, has been pleased to appoint Mr. assistant surgeon Cahill of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, to the medical charge of the Baroda residency, vice Stewart deceased.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. P. WILLOUGHBY,—*Secy. to Govt.*

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

Passes granted from Bombay up to the 16th instant	Chests..1,073
Passes granted to this day	12
	Chests 1,085

MALWA.

Passes granted from Indore up to the 1st instant	Chests..18,605
	Chests..18,605

IMPORTED.

From the 22nd November 1836 to the 9th instant	Chests..17,854
Ditto from the 10th to the 16th instant	1,288
	Chests 19,142

EXPORTED.

From the 22nd November 1836 to the 9th instant	Chests..13,900
Ditto from the 10th to the 16th instant	920
	Chests 14,820

J. TAYEOR,

Bombay, 17th May 1837. *Opium Agent.*

The public Breakfast will recommence on Tuesday the 16th instant, and be continued every Tuesday and Friday while the Right Hon'ble the Governor remains at the Presidency.

It is requested that Gentlemen intending to be present, will not omit to send their names to the Town Major's Office, or to the A. D. C. in waiting: before 4 o'clock on the precedings days.

Any person desirous of having an interview with the Right Hon'ble the Governor at other times, will have the goodness to make his request known to Captain Rose, A. D. C.

O. FELIX,

Malabar Point, 15th May 1837. *P. Sec.*

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE SUFFERERS AT SURAT.

George Noton	Rs. 100
J. Vaux, Balcarras	50
Lieut. G. Pope	50
Sir Herbert Compton	500
O. W. Ketterer Esq	50
W. Simson	100
T. B. Hamilton	50
J. J. G. Cruickshank	20
A. Parlane	150
Lieut. G. J. Sympson	20
Capt. Lubschwager	100
Capt P. Tonks	50

(*From a Correspondent.*)

It is to be hoped that the present depressed state of the Cotton market will not distract the attention of those interested in improving the quality of the staple, but on the contrary may stimulate persons here to anticipate, if possible, suggestions expected at some future time from home regarding the cleaning. For the entertaining this question there can be no time so favorable as one of depression. In the lively moments of brisk speculation, while every kind of inferior staple was bought at some price, and certainly a remunerating one to the grower, it was hopeless to tell the ryot unblessed with capital to make his cotton cleaner, while the bazar price current informed him that he would get for it, dirty as it might be, a better price than he had known realized for twenty years past. But now, when so much Cotton is rejected and returned upon the hands of native dealers and rycts, they might perhaps listen to the voice of the Cotton reformer.

It has already been made public through the press that drawings and descriptions of the existing machines for cleaning Cotton have been sent home, and that the material to be operated on, the native Cotton in the seed, is also to be submitted to British mechanics, but probably resulting improvements may arrive when the depression is over, or there may be some extraordinary demand for dirty cotton, for the Belgians or the Swiss or some of the hungry consumers of cheap raw Cotton for heavy goods;---and thus the opportunity may be postponed and the working of the improvement delayed. How much more creditable to this place will it be if the invention required be the offspring of local brains, unfettered by patent laws or any other cause of obstruction with which a machine of some pretension may come to us burthened. How are these objects to be accomplished? Perhaps by the following means-examine the different kinds of *churka* in operation, the foot-roller, and the saw-gin of Whitney, avoiding the staple-chopping part of it, Let all these machines be seen at work by a man of original inventive genius in mechanics, and we need not despair of hearing of something being produced, to clean Cotton on a large scale, which may fairly claim the gratitude of the public, and the reward of Government.---*Verbum sat.*

HIGH WATER TABLE,—20TH MAY, 1837

	Mor.	Eve
Saturday	O 10 47	11 8
Sunday	11 29	11 50
Monday	0 12	0 34
Tuesday	6 56	1 19
Wednesday	1 43	2 7
Thursday	2 32	3 0
Friday	3 31	4 5

EXCHANGE.

	Buy.	Sell.
Six per cent Remittable Loan		
First five per cent Loan		
No. 320, a 1st class	105½	105
Second five per cent Loan	107 @	108
Third five per cent Loan	109	108½
Bills on Calcutta, 30 days	97½	97¼
Bills on Madras, 30 days	98½	98
Bills on England at 30 days sight	2 | 1	
Ditto at 6 month's sight	2 | 2¼	2 | 2¼
Canton Bills		
Spanish dollars per 100	221½	221
Sovereigns each	10½	10½

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Names of Vessels	*Agents*	*Date of intended departure.*	*To what port.*	*Touching where.*
Pestonjee Bomanjee	Messrs. Ferguson Turner & Co.	25th instant	London	St. Helena.
Minerva	Do. Duncan Gibb & Co.	Do. Do.	Liverpool.	
M. S. Elphistone	Do. William Nicol & Co.	Do. Do.	Clyde	
Emily Jane	Do. Do.	Do. Do.	China	
Briton	Do. Do.	Beginning of June	Liverpool	
Mary Dugdale	Do. Do.	Do. Do.	Ditto.	
Buckingham shire	Do. D. and M. Pestonjee	With all dispatch	China	

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Assist. Surg. David Carnegie, from England.
Lieut. A. H. C. Mathews, 15th Regt. N. I. from Tannah.
Cadet Daniel Boyd, Infantry, from England.
Cadet W. Ashburner, Cavalry, from Do.
Cadet W. T. Cotes, Infantry, from Do.
Major Everest, 6th Foot,
Captain Crawford,
Capiain Griffith,
Lieutenant Jekyll,
Captain Tighe,
Lieutenant Staunton,
Lieutenant Sullivan,
Lieutenant Frazer,
Ensign English
Ensign Blankly
Surg. Jackson, 6th of Foot
Major Wilson, 23d Regt. N. I.
Major Campbell, D. Qr. Mr. Genl.
Lieut. Bate, Staff.
Lieut. Creed, Artillery,
} From Mangalore.
Ensign Compton, from Deccan.
Cadet Woodhouse, Infantry, from England.
Lieut. T. Tait, 6th N. I. from Candeish.

DEPARTURES.

Assist. Surg. F. S. Arnott, M. D. 20th N. I. to Baroda.
Major W. Cavaye, 21st Regt. N. I. to Malligaum.
Major J. Little, Com. B. E. Regt.
Capt. J. P. Cumming. B. E. Regt.
Capt. R. Mignan
Capt. N. Strong
Lieut. T. G. Fraser
Lieut. Woodward
Lieut. H. Stiles
Lieut. J. Brodhurst
Lieut. C. R. Hogg
Lieut. J. B. Seton
Lieut. F. Jackson
Ensign Williams
Ensign Grant
Surg. Sheppee
Lieut. and Adjt. J. M. McIntyre
Ensign Palmer Rigby, 5th Regt. N. I.
} To Poonah.
Lieut. B. H. Combe, 1st Cavalry, to Hursole.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

At Ootacamund on the Neilgherry Hills, on Sunday 30th April, the Lady of Captain Cortland Taylor, Madras Horse Artillery of a son.

DEATH.

On the morning of the 8th at the Craig, the residence of Doctor Smyttan, Mary Ann, the infant daughter of Mr. George Candy, aged 11th months 4 days.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

May 17th.—Ship Slains Castle, J. Petrié, Master, from London, 1st January 1837.

Passengers.—William J. Cotes, Esq. Cadet.

—1 Do. Ship Edinburgh, David Marshall, Master, from London, 27th January 1837.

Passengers.—Mr. G. Smith (Francis Woodhouse, William Ashburner, Daniel Boyd, Cadets) Daniel A. Carnegee, Surgeon, Alexander S. Brown, proceeding to Penang via Bombay, Lieutenant Westwoood, proceeding, to Cananore, to join H. M. 57th Regt. and 2 Natives.

— 18th.—Ship Ranger, Richard Amley, Master, from Liverpool, 28 December Mauritius, 8th April 1837.

— 19th.—The East India Company's Steamer Atalanta, John P. Campbell, Esq. Commander from Mangalore, 16th instant, at 2 P. M. The Margaret Cutter Sailed same day the Amherst and Columbia at Anchor in the Roads.

Passengers.—Major Everest 6th Major Crawford Do. Captain Griffith Do. Lieutenant Jekyll, Do. Captain Tighe, 6th Foot Lieutenant Staunton Do. Lieutenant Sulliran. Do. Lieutenant Frazer, Do. Ensign English, Do. Ensign Blankley,, Do. Doctor Jackson Do. Major Wilson, 23d Regiment N, I. Major N. Campbell, Do. Depy. Qr Mr. General, Lieutenant Bate, Depy. A. C. G. Lieutenant Creed, Artillery, Lieutenant Robinson, Mrs Mackenzie.

— 19th.—Ship Mary Bibby, H. Cuming, Master, from Liverpool, 18th of May.

Passenger.—Mr. Thomas Edmond.

DEPARTURES.

May 15thth.—His Majesty's Ship Winchester bearing the Flag of His Excellency Vice Admiral Sir T. Bladen Capel, K. C. B. Commander in Chief, Edward Sparshott, K. H. Captain to Sea.

—Do. Ship Caledonia, J. T. Lancaster, Master, to China.

Passengers.—Shavucksha Rustomjee, Monackjee Pestonjee, Hormasjee Byramjee, Hormasjee Shapoorjee, Hormasjee Framjee.

—16th.—Portuguese Barque Ann, T. C. Aguiars, Master, to Demaun.

Passenger.—Joseph de Souza.

—18th.—Barque Eleanor, T. E. Timms, Master, to Penang.

Passeengers.—Pallonjee Cursetjee, and three servants.

May 18th.—Ship Charles Forbes, Thomas Wells. Master, to China.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

His Majesty's Ship Rose.

E. I. Company's Receiving and Guard Vessel—Hastings, and Atalanta Floating Chapel—Aurora.

FREE TRADERS.—Brittania, Brooke, Earl of Balcarras, Minerva, John Dumster, Julia, Mahadam Bux, Pestonjee Bomanjee., Vanguard, Isabella, Mary Dugdale, Mount Stewart Elphinstone, Buckinghamshire, Lintin, Syed Khaun, Richard Walker, Palmira. Slains Castle, Edingburgh Ranger.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Meccaie, Cornwallis, Kai kusroo, Futtay Rahimon, Hameedee, Lord Castlereagh, Charlotte, Fort William, Futtay Hulbaree, Nassary, Glenelg, Shannon, Hamoody, Edmonstone, Kusrovie, Betsy, Charles Grant, Hind, Harsinger, Dadaloy, Shaw Allum, Bombay Castle, Dowlutt Savoy, Briton, Emily Jane, Discovery and Sir Herbert Compton.

STEAMER.—Indus.

ARAB—Tauze, Futtay Salam, Futta Salimon.

AMERICAN—Elizabeth.

PORTAGUEEE—Marquis of Hast-ings.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY 20th MAY, 1837.

The *Atalanta* arrived last night from Mangalore, bringing up H. M. 6th Regt. and a detachment of the Bombay Artillery. The remainder of our troops may be expected in a day or two by the *Amherst* and *Columbia*. The intelligence from the coast is that all is quiet in the neighbouring districts.

The *Hugh Lindsay* is looked for from the Persian Gulph by the 25th inst. at latest, and we hope will then bring us some certain information of the fate of the Syrian despatch from hence of the 16th September last.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of "The History of the Plague at Malta, Gozo Corfu & by J. D. Tully Esquire" reprinted at Agra, and with which we have been favoured by Sir Charles Metcalfe, to whom all India is indebted for the vigilant measures adopted in reference to the recent epidemic, which by the latest advices is now happily stayed. We hope in our next number to be able to furnish some remarks upon it from the pen of a medical friend.

The suggestions of a correspondent as to the cleaning of Cotton for the home market, previous to its despatch from hence, have been, we believe, already under consideration here, but the main difficulty that has occurred as to the experiment, has arisen from the short period intervening between the ripening of the cotton in February, and the season at which it can, at latest, be brought down here —namely the end of May.

The *Calcutta Courier* informs us that "the Calcutta Committee feel that their own money has been employed in undermining their plans, instead of supporting them; that if Captain Grindlay had been a paid agent for the Bombay Steam Committee, instead of being their own agent, he could not have better served the interests of the exclusives" after such an intimation, and from such authority, and the bitterness of its tone precludes any question of the sincerity in which it has been penned, we cannot hesitate to retract the slight animadversion, which the omission of the Bombay Petition among the documents annexed to his pamphlet, had unwittingly led us into, on a former occasion. We acknowledge the inadvertence, and can hardly regret that which, amid the anguish of disappointment, has afforded our Co-temporary the solace of a faint smile. We cannot help thinking however, that our Calcutta brethren of the comprehensive clique, would have been far more politic, had they refrained from giving vent to an exuberance of irritation against the traitorous Grindlay, for it may be hard to convince the world at large, that so shrewd a person could, by any possibility, have wilfully run counter to what he conceived to be the interest and the inclination, of those by whom he had been engaged as an agent, and on whom and whose connexions he mainly relies for support.

At best he might be convicted of a mere error in judgment, in having supposed that the general interests of Overland Communication, were not incompatible with the particular views of his select employers, and it certainly may be urged that unconciliated and unpatronized as he has been on the part of Bombay, his suggestions could have originated in no leaning towards this quarter. We will not however mar the effect which the expression of his unbiassed views, must have made on all incomprehensive minds, by any thing savouring of partisan praise or support, and are content to refer to the sober judgment of our Madras Co-temporaries, for an impartial estimate of the merits of his work.

We observe that the Bengal papers reiterate the charge of selfish views against our Chamber of Commerce, for having urged the despatch of the *Atalanta* to the Red Sea early in this month, but we hardly suppose that the Bengal Chamber, whose reply has not yet been received, will have fallen into the same error as that of Madras, in misconstruing the proposals from hence for contribution, as if made with reference to that particular case. We have already pointed out, and can only repeat, that the main object in view here, was to avoid the chance of the communication by the Red Sea being stopped—as it very probably will be—until the close of the ensuing Monsoon. and it was very fairly thought that between the 15th of April and the 8th or 10th May, the ordinary Post expresses to and fro, might have afforded to Calcutta as well as to Madras, a sufficient interval for writing by an opportunity, the charges of which Bombay alone had volunteered to defray. It was thought that with the several mercantile communities, the early acknowledgment, by a sure channel, of the letters received by the February Mail, was a main consideration, and that with the rest of India, the importance of keeping up an uninterrupted communication by the Red Sea, would have outweighed the inconvenience of their being precluded from the advantages of a single despatch.

MADRAS.

MADRAS HERALD.—MAY 6.

We are glad to learn that all is quiet in the neighbourhood of Mangalore; there have been one or two skirmishes, but nothing of any importance.

BAPOO, the Dewan of Coorg, has taken from the insurgents *Thirteen thousand Eight hundred Rupees* besides a number of Copper and other articles which they had concealed in the jungles, near Sooleah. They had also taken the Shambogue of Bagamandal, a near ralative of Dewan Letchmeeram.

The "Pretender" was supposed to be still lurking between Bellarypett and Sooleah. The insurgents appear generally to have dispersed.

We were quite prepared, by the prelude of the *Calcutta Courier* on Captain Grindlay's Steam pamphlet, to find the promised review a second edition of the Bengal Committee's reply to Major Head, and we have not been disappointed—for it says, as distinctly as that famous document, that the people of Calcutta would rather have no Steam Communication than be deprived, even at the commencement, of what they are pleased to consider the peculiar advantages of their own comprehensive plan. What else can they mean by constantly repeating the absurd maxim of Mr. Peacock "that between doing it efficiently and not doing it at all there is no advisible medium." Surely half a loaf is better than no bread; and even the very imperfect communication which we have enjoyed for the last two years is preferable to no Steam Communication at all.

We shall not detain our readers by entering into all the particulars of the review of Captain Grindlay's pamphlet —to do so fully would occupy the principal part of our paper, as the notice itself takes up more than three columns of the *Hurkaru*; but we cannot help remarking that from the beginning to the end there is the same system of our estimating the importance of Calcutta, and speaking of their interests as *the* interests of Mankind; which we have had occasion to animadvert upon, on previous occasions.

In his very praiseworthy endeavours to place *nication with India* before the British public Captain Grindlay gives, what we have no hesitation in calling, an *impartial* view of the case by speaking first of the general advantages of Steam Communication, then enumerating the various plans which have been from time to time suggested, and then stating that "*whichever mode may be selected the consequences must be beneficial; and if it should happen that the best should not be chosen in the first instance the door will always be open for improvement.*" What can be more fair or impartial than this? or what further advocacy had any one of the three Presidences to expect from a gentleman who professes to be an Agent for all India? If the Bengal Committee wished to have their peculiar views advocated in London they should have sent home some person fully saturated with the ditch miasm, say at a salary of 2000£ per annum, instead of fixing upon an individual whose interests precluded the possibility of his disobliging all the rest of India for the sake of furthering what might be considered the interests of any one Presidency.

But what does Captain Grindlay's pledge to the Bengal Steam Committee amount to? Why he accepts the office of London Agent, on a remuneration to be fixed by the Home Committee, and assures the Committee, as representing the people of Calcutta, that he will "labour incessantly to carry their wishes into effect." And so he does according to the best of his judgment; not by recommending the most expensive and least practicable plan in the first instance, with the reserve of the least expensive and most practicable to fall back upon, in case the former should not succeed, as was gravely suggested at the last Calcutta Steam Meeting; but by enumerating all the different schemes that had been advocated, and then recommending that *one plan* should be determined on, leaving the door open for improvement if the best scheme should not be first selected.

Let us suppose that Captain Grindlay instead of impartially stating the question, had exclusively advocated the views of the Bengal Committee—what would the Madras Committee have said who engaged him as their agent with a fee of 300£? Or what would have been the opinion of the Bombay Committee, and of the unbiassed portion of mankind, if in a pamphlet professing to be the State of the Steam Question he had sacrificed *truth* to please the Bengal and Madras Steam Committees?

But the most extraordinary part of the review of Capt. Grindlay's pamphlet is the last paragraph but one, where the writer tells us that "the principle of the Madras and Calcutta petition is the same," after having cooly told us in a preceding column that the proposition of the Madras Petitioners to make *Point de Galle* the rendezvous *is an absurdity*. Now *we* fully agree as to the folly of sending the letters for the principal part of India many hundreds of miles out of their way; but the Madras Steam Committee have not yet recanted *their* opinion, and therefore it was impossible for the joint agent of the two committees to have *stoutly and manfully* advanced the principle of one scheme without throwing the other overboard.

Upon the whole we consider that Captain Grindlay has used great discretion in the manner in which he has treated the *State of the Steam Question*, and, but for the *faux pas* in the matter of the obnoxious resolution, would have deserved the *unqualified* approbation of every man in India who has the establtshment of Steam Communication at heart.

SPECTATOR.—MAY, 6.

The Calcutta people have fallen foul of Captain Grindlay's Steam pamphlet and treat it rather roughly. The author has unfortunately for himself given them a certain handle for their strictures in his anxiety to puff his Agencies; and when, in the title page of his work, he expressly designates himself as "London Agent to the Steam Committees of Calcutta and Madras" we have no right to quarrel with either of those Committees for probing his pamphlet to discover in what manner he has advocated those views by which, as a writer in the *Bengal Hurkaru* remarks, his employers considered "the greatest possible advantages, as well to the *whole of India* as to England, must be derived." The criticism of this correspondent is severe, and, taken in this light, just; but it may be overturned by the consideration that the light is a wrong one in which to place the merits of the pamphlet.

We have praised the little work, not for any extraordinary merit it contains or any new light it throws upon the question, but especially because it was well timed and also well written, being a fair condensation of those general views under which the value of a Steam communication between India and England must address itself to our countrymen in order to excite an interest in their breasts. Captain Grindlay's pamphlet was not intended immediately to force the Board of Controul or Court of Directors to carry out the wishes of the Committee of the House of Commons, or to bias those authorities in the mode by which this was to be performed—neither had it for object to discuss plans of routes with those few members of the legislature who have yet given their attention to the general subject—but its design was, at least so we assume it to have been, to force consideration of this Steam question upon *the public at large*, to interest their feelings and sympathies, and sense of national benefit, in its success, and so induce a pressure from without upon the ruling authorities which should compel them to some decisive course of action. And how was this end best to be attained? Not surely by an intricate disquisition on the merits of the comprehensive over the limited scheme, by talking of the speed of a "dawk" between Calcutta and Bombay, of "Monsoons" and currents, of Socotra and Galle, subjects and places of which the majority of his readers would have been profoundly ignorant and have rejected the investigation of as troublesome and different! The pamphlet was a combined appeal to the affections of our nature. and to the national sympathies as well as political judgment of our countrymen; and the real question is whether it succeeded in eliciting and enlisting these on our side. The favourable notice taken of it in the provincial journals, as well as in those of the metropolis and leading commercial towns, give us grounds to believe that it *has* met with a degree of success; and that being the case we are bound to admit a great step gained which before had been vainly sought for.

If the foregoing position is fairly examined, we think it will form the best reply to the strictures that have been passed in Bengal on Captain Grindlay's *brochure*. Henceforward however we have to look for active exertions at his hands in a different and more important quarter; and the Bengal Committee may fairly rate him then, if they find any lukewarmness or vacillation prevail in urging that one scheme, of the two thrown out by the Parliamentary Committee for consideration, for whose advocacy his services have been specially engaged and whose advancement he has promised by all possible means to further. Maugre some vexatious incidents Captain Grindlay has upon the whole commenced his campaign of Agency well, and his only regret should be that he has not had some judicious friend at his elbow—to advise the omission of his Army Agency puff at the end of his pamphlet, which has caused him to be ridiculed in Bombay—to counsel his writing a letter of explanation to Bengal about his intended object, and so avert the snubbing he has got in that quarter—and to have caused him to open both his eyes while looking at the Madras papers, and by that means avoid mistaking propositions for resolutions, and retain the degree of popular approval here, which his unpardonable *bèvue* has lost to him.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—MAY 2.

A meeting of the Steam Committee was held yesterday afternoon, to take into consideration the correspondence lately received from England, and especially the letters from their London agent Captain Grindlay, and the pamphlet circulated by that gentleman under his own name, to which we have already drawn attention. The result was the adoption of a resolution unanimously, that Captain Grindlay had forfeited the confidence of the Bengal Committee and should no longer be employed as their agent. The cause of their dissatisfaction is the manner in which he has lent himself, (in his pamphlet) to advocate views, if not in opposition to those he had promised to support, at least tending to blind the public in England to the merits of the latter—in avoiding even the mention of the extended plan of Steam Communication recommended by the Bengal Committee, and making it thus appear that all India asked for nothing more than a Steam letter post by any route on this side of Suez, as far as the ports of India are concerned. The Committee feel that their own money has been employed in undermining their plans instead of supporting them—that if Captain Grindlay had been a paid agent for the Bombay Steam Committee, instead of being their own agent, he could not have better served the interests of the exclusives. This being our view of the matter as well as that of the Bengal Steam Committee, we have been rather amused to see Captain Grindlay taunted in one of the Bombay papers for his leaning towards the interests of the Madras and Calcutta presidencies whose Committees appointed him their agent; the reason given for this charge of partiality being, his having ommitted in his pamphlet the Bombay petition. That petition however was already before Parliament, having been presented last Session: to insert it therefore would have been unnecessarily to swell the bulk of the publication.

This pamphlet of Captain Grindlay's has been favorably reviewed at home, and as far as respects merely the style of the composition, we think the praise bestowed upon it, well deserved. The chief objection to it is, that it is almost purely an essay upon the advantages of steam, instead of a forcible appeal to the British nation to insist on the fulfilment of a pledge given by its Parliament, with statements explanatory of the ways and means for carrying it into effect—shewing the probable cost and receipts and public and private benefits of the several plans suggested, and particularly those of the most comprehensive one, But in the general remarks which the pamphlet contains, one part of the subject is very feebly treated—the commercial benefits of a rapid intercourse between India and Europe; nor is the reasoning at all accurate in the illustration given by referenee to the inland post communications of England. The assertion that commerce depends upon the rapidity of these is only true in a very limited sense, for neither the extent of the productions nor consumption of England is dependent upon any such scale, except in so far as the rapid speed of information facilitates the development of talent and tends to the equalization of prices and to the most advantageous application of local industry. But in external trade it is different; the competition of time is an important feature in the calculations of the merchant, and the distant colony loses the order which some nearer country can sooner execute; quicken the means of communication, and the colony may at least share in the benefits which the foreigner from his proximity will otherwise enjoy. This may be illustrated by a single example. Under the close monopoly system of the India and China trade before the Charter of 1813, —suppose a change of fahion to have given a stimulus to the Silk trade causing a great demand and consequent high prices for Raw Silk,—the Italian Merchant would have had a monopoly of all the benefit thereof for fifteen or eighteen months; whereas now, with a steam post, an order may be sent from London to Calcutta in two months and to Canton in less than three months, and the Silks of India and China, to meet the increased demand, may be poured into the English market in half the time that would have been required for this operation twenty-five years ago. The difference gained in time is a positive gain to India and China in competition with Italy—the gain of so many months' trade otherwise not existing; while to England an equally important benefit arises, that her wants are not only sooner supplied, but at much less cost in the aggregate: the high prices which during a comparatively long period her inadequate supplies from a market near at hand would have cost her, are lessened not only by the quickness with which an abundant supply may be brought from the distant markets, but also by the knowledge of the facility of procuring it, and the expectation of its coming.

Another advantage of the highest importance in quickening the spread of commercial information between distant countries, is that commerce is thereby in some measure relieved from the cruel uncertainties which give a gambling character to mercantile speculation at great distances, in spite of the best exertions of individual prudence. Regulated by his latest advices the Merchant goes on purchasing Indigo and Silk and Cotton and Sugar and Saltpetre, &c. at prices leaving a good margin for his profit—and consigns them to his Agent and negociates bills upon him as occasions present themselves. A Steam Mail brings news of a panic in England—that prices are fallen 30 per cent. that his London Agent has failed. Immediately his shipments and his further drafts are suspended in time to reduce his losses one-half of what they would have been—perhaps to save him from absolute ruin, which would have been inevitable, if his intelligence reached him only by the four and five months' ordinary route, The last Steam Mail of February has saved many a heavy loss by its timely warnings.

Still another important advantage may be named—a great saving of capital by the quick transit of Bills; but if we argue in favor of this saving, our new order of mercantile economists will perhaps deny the benefit, because —it encroaches upon the monopoly of the capitalist and promotes speculation!

The first complete and *successful* Steam voyage round the Cape cannot fail to be an object of much interest, and the interest of it is much increased by the consideration that the vessel which has performed it is to be permanently attached to the Indian Navy, and with her sister steamer now daily expected will be our chief reliance for the early establishment of a periodical Steam Communication by the Company's Government. We are therefore much indebted to the kindness of Mr. Edward Stirling, who made the passage in the *Atalanta* from England to the Cape, for having at our request favored us with his notes and permitted us to publish them. Of the capabilities of the *Atalanta*, a high opinion must be formed, since she steamed all the way to the Cape in only 36 days (exclusive of stoppages), making a great part of the passage against both wind and current, and in the early part of it contending with a strong gale. Her success will give encouragement to the dormant private projects for steaming round to the Cape. Indeed some advance to it has already been made, for we hear of a Company formed or about to be formed in England for promoting steam navigation to Brazil and thence to the Cape.—*May 8.*

The *Bengal Herald*, on the authority of a letter from Bombay, mentions that the Government of that presidency had very properly refused the request of the Chamber of Commerce to despatch the *Atalanta* Steamer to Suez early in the present month, because the other presidencies would not have time to avail themselves, of the opportunity of sending letters by her. This answer must of course have been given upon the understanding that the *Hugh Lindsay's* voyage would not be interfered with, whether to the Gulph or the Red Sea.

If however the *Atalanta* may now be considered available for trips to the Red Sea, a fine opportunity of trying her powers, and of proving at once the practicability of steaming against the South West monsoon in the Arabian Sea, will be presented by despatching her at the end of May or beginning of June, or any subsequent period before September. We believe that mercantile men on this side of India are most interested in furnishing the latest possible news of the Indigo crop to their correspondents in England just before the quarterly sale in October, and that consequently it would be more important for them to have an effective Steamer despatched from Bombay about the middle of July than at any other period, since by the first week of July the prospects of the growing crop may be pretty well ascertained.—*Ibid.*

BENGAL HURKARU, MAY 5.

We have ascertained, from the most accurate investigation of which the subject admits, that the number of houses which have been burnt in the town and suburbs of Calcutta, from the 1st of January of the current year to the 1st of the present month, is 8,030; the number of lives lost in consequences of these fires is 30; and the estimated value of the property thereby destroyed, is rupees 5,18,950. Thus we find that in the short space of four months, has occurred a loss of life that is in itself truly dreadful; whilst the loss of property to so great an amount, is felt in its severest extent as it falls upon those who are the least able to replace it. We will not at present reargue the question of causes, as connected with these fires, as it is perfectly clear that if we are mistaken in supposing that they are generally *not* the work of incendiarism, it will only go to prove that there is one more cause than the many that we have enumerated, and consequently that there exists one more good reason for rendering the dwellings of the natives in the Town and suburbs, less liable to ignition. Whether the "hideous ruin and combination dire," originate in the wickedness of straw merchants, thieves, and incendiaries, or in the negligence of native carelessness, does not affect the necessity of rendering the native dwelling a less inflammable abode. It is said, and has doubtlessly been said for many years past, what should occasion so many more fires now, than, formerly? The answer to this is perfectly plain. The huts are every year encreasing in number are every year more closely wedged in together, and thus, whilst the danger is greatly increased, the means of prevention, and suppression, are in the same degree diminished.

We understand that Government have resolved to build a new Steamer at Bombay, to receive the engines of the *Enterprize*, to carry 12 days' coal and 150 troops. The *Ganges* Steamer, which has been found in a very bad state, is to be repaired so as to answer for a tug, or a seagoing Steamer.—*May 7.*

The following is an extract of a letter from Ghazeepore, respecting one of the iron steamers and the accomodation boat, which, doubtless, will be read with much satisfaction by all who take an interest in the inland steam navigation of India, the establishment of which reflects honor on our late Governor-General, Lord William Bentinck. In speaking of the steamers we should not forget to notice the name of Captain Johnstone, for it was through his persuasion that the Court of Directors were convinced of the propriety of sending out the present iron steamer. Our readers may recollect many were averse, to the iron boats,—some on account of the *heat* it was supposed they would experience in them, and others, lest they would not be sufficiently strong, and that the corrosion would be so rapid as to prevent their lasting. All their surmises have been silenced, for it is found the boats are equally cool, if not more so than, the largest pinnaces. Their strength has been well tested by all the boats having grounded over and over again upon sand banks and rocks; notwithstanding which they are at present nearly as perfect as the day they were launched, particularly as regards the corrosion of the *plates*, which is declared to be very trifling:—

Gazheepoore,, April 30 1837.

"The water in the Ganges is exceedingly low, and the iron boats, which left Allahabad on the 26th of April, have encountered many difficulties on their passage to Ghazeepore. On the 19th, in passing Baires, a few miles above Ghazeepore where a reef of Khonkur rocks extends across the river, the steam boat was, by a strong eddy occuring in a very narrow channel, thrown with excessive violence against a rock which rent a hole in the iron, below water, about a foot long. The accommodation vessel took another rock at the same moment, and a hole was made in her bottom about 18 inches diameter. Both vessels were immediately run on a sand back, the pump set to work, and at

4 P. M., (the accident having occurred at 11-30 A. M..)the leak in the steamer having been stopped, the treasure to the amount of 10 lacs of rupes was transferred to her from, the accommodation boat and she proceeded with it to Ghazeepore, where it was delivered in charge to the Collector The hole in the accommodation boat having been stopped with gunny bags as a temporary measure, was now more securely filled up with a large plug made of the end of a Europe cable, knotted after a seaman's fashion, and being tapered was hauled into the hole from the outside until the head of the knot pressed with equal force against all parts of the iron and effectually stopped the leak. The boat then dropped down and met the steamer returning to her assistance, was taken in tow and anchored on the 30th at 3 p. m. off Ghazepore to re-embark the treasure. The boats were to leave Ghazeepore on their return to calcutta on the 1st of May. Much praise is due to the commander, officers and crews of these boats for their presence of mind prompt and ingenious measures, and the alacrity with which all the duties were performed.—*Ibid.*

The Madras papers are at present full of the appointment of Major Haig, to act as Adjutant General in succession to Brigadier Conway. This appointment is approved and blamed, much after the fashion of all such matters. Some great man, Louis Quatorze, we believe, said,—*toutes les fois que je donne une place, je fais cent mécontes, et un ingrat.* We may repeat the saying for the eulogy of Lord Elphinstone. Our private letters from Madras state, that every body is displeased with the appointment of Major Haig ; always excepting the Major himself.

The young and noble Governor has clearly, in giving this appointment, made the hundred mal-contents ; whether the new Adjutant-General will prove or not a cankered ingrate we cannot venture to prophecy. But the general dissatisfaction at the want of discretion exercised in the matter of this appointment, appears to us to be very particularly well founded *et pour* cause. Brigadier Conway leaves an office which he has filled with the greatest advantage to the Madras Army, and with the greatest credit to himself, for a period of eight and twenty years ; during some twenty years of this period he was very ably seconded by the Deputy-Adjutant-General Major Hitchins. was, moreover, Adjutant-General to the Army at Rangoon, and has already acted as Adjutan-General twice or three times. On the retirement of Brigadier Conway, the question arose who should be Adjutant-General ? Some discussion about it took place between Sir P. Maitland and Sir F. Adam, the ex-Governor, who was averse to the appointment. Sir P. Maitland, the new Commander-in-Chief, personally cared nothing about it, but taking the long and able services of Major Hitchins into consideration, he thought him the fittest person to fill the office. The Civil Councillors are said to be devided in opinion as well as the two militaries, and the matter is made the subject of a reference to the Supreme Government, who, upon some ground, with which we are not acquainted, unless it be the recorded opinion of Lord William Bentinck, forbid the appointment of Major Hitchins to be Adjutant-General, subject to a reference home Then arises the question, who is to be appointed *ad interim ?* The choice falls upon Major Haig ! the Assistant ! the selection of whom for so important and invidious a situation, appears to be the subject of universall disapprobation. It is difficult in the first place to understand why Major Hitchins, an old and approved officer, should not have been allowed to succeed, or at least to *act* at the head of a department, with the duties of which he had a familiarity and acquaintance of 20 years standing. But failing him, where is the propriety of elevating the present incumbent, his official subordinate, to the chief place in the office ?

What services has he rendered, what has he done to justify his appointment ? We are told *nothing*, and that statement is borne out by the very general dissatisfaction given to the army by the appointment. If Major Hitchins has been sacrificed to pique and prejudice ; if backstairs intrigue, and drawing-room coteries, have been called into requisition to frustrate this appointment ; or supposing even for a moment that there should exist a good and substantial objection against Major Hitchins, and that *he* who has filled the office of Deputy with credit and ability for 20 years, is not fitted to rise to the head of the office—supposing all this, why, we ask, is Major Haig, of all persons on earth, put into the situation—why is this needless and uncalled for affront added to the injury already undergone by Major Hitchins, in having his *prima facie* just pretensions set aside ? Is there is the whole Madras army no fitter person to act as Adjutant-General than Major Haig ? Could not the Commander-in-Chief or Lord Elphinstone select some officer of rank, standing, and character to fill the acting appointment, the selection of whom would not have been an insult to Major Hitchins and to common sense, and by implication, a reflection upon the Madras army ?

Must we attribute the appointment of the Assistant, Major Haig, to the head of the department, passing over an old and meritorious officer like Major Hitchins, to the incapacity and want of discrimination in the parties appointing ?—or shall we rather seek for other and more difinite causes? There is no doubt that the inexperience, and absence of suspicion in the Governor, has been played upon. If Major Haig's elevation is not due to his own merit, has he been pushed up to make a place for Captain Browne, the new Assistant ? There are fifty officers in the Madras Army fit for the office of Adjutant-General, but we understand there is but one Captain Browne who could fill the place of assistant ! Government cannot turn out Major Hitchins, he still remains deputy. But if Major Haig is put up, then there is opened a nice little birth for Captain Browne ; he is accordingly popped in and the army is, as a natural consequence, disgusted.—*Ibid.*

We copy from the *Herald* of yesterday, in another place, a paragraph relative to the dispatch of the *Hugh Lindsay*, and the *Atalanta*, from Bombay, which leads us to hope, the *Atalanta* will yet be dispatched to the Red Sea, in the course of the present month. The Bombay Government having with very due consideration, rejected the proposal of the Chamber of Commerce of that presidency, to dispatch the *Atalanta* at a moment's warning, and totally unknown to all the rest of India, it now only rests with the chief Government to consider the expediency of advising the Bombay authorities to dispatch the *Atalanta* in all this month, giving simultaneous notice to the rest of India, that such opinion has been given. We venture to hope, that an application from our Chamber of Commerce to that effect, being founded on more reasonable grounds, and less selfish impulses, than that of Bombay, would meet with a different reception.—*May*, 8.

AGRA.

AGRA UKHBAR.—MAY, 6.

The Plague happily seems to be at a stand still Meanwhile the sanitary cordon on our frontier is strictly maintained, and all persons and goods subjected to quarantine and disinfection, according to the Rules stated in our last. By these measures we may confidently rely on being exempted from this fearful disease. In our Miscellaneous Items will be found a letter from Dr. Login, containing Rules, &c., drawn up by the Agra Medical Association,

AGRA.—The weather for the last fortnight has been singularly and unprecedentedly cool. Indeed the memory of Colonel——or of the oldest inhabitant can recall no similar season. Whether this state of the weather is connected in any way with the almost universal sickness that prevails, or with the Pallee disease, we cannot say, but the subject may perhas find an inquirer in Dr. Tytler.

NEEMUCH.—(*From a Correspondent*)—Exaggerated rumours have gone abroad regarding the Pallee disease, which many people believe is raging in the immediate neighbourhood of this Station. To dispel this latter idea, let me assure you the disease has not yet broken out in any village nearer our Cantonment than Bheelwarrah, at which town it appeared about six weeks ago. Soon after the disease broke out, all, or the majority, of the inhabitants deserted the town most of them encamping on the banks of a neighbouring river. I have not heard that infection was carried, by any of the fugitives, to the adjacent villages.

Whilst many people believe that the Plague is committing havoc in the villages surrounding this Cantonment, few will credit, that no one of the station appears to possess any positive information on the subject, or that no professional officer has yet been sent out to ascertain the point. Any thing yet known is from native evidence and reports, which are as usual most contradictory ; all agree however in confining the infected villages to those between the towns of Bheelwarrah and Nathwarrah.

It is rumoured here that the Political authorities have decided upon establishing a Preventive line across the country, to extend 250 miles. This they will find easier to put on paper, than to put into execution ; and any measures of the sort without the cordial co-operation of the Native authorities, which in their present apathetic state cannot be hoped for, would be of no effect. To establish an efficient Preventive line across such an extent of country where there are no natural or artificial barriers would require a larger body of troops and police than are disposable in this neighbourhood.

A more simple and efficacious plan, to attain the same end, would be to cut off, by surrounding with troops or police, any infected or suspected town . by this plan the spread of the disease might be checked, and had it been adopted when the Plague first broke out in Pallee, we might now have been free from the disease.

The local arrangements to prevent the introduction of the disease into this Cantonment, appears to be all that is requisite ; all travellers, European or Native, all goods and merchandise of every description, are detained at some one of the Quarantine Guards posted at the four angles of the Camp. Medical officers visit these posts morning and evening ; all travellers are detained outside, until the medical officer is satisfied of their " soundness," all goods are opened, exposed to the air, and if necessary fumigated, before they can be passed into Cantonments, in all practicable cases a fresh set of camels or bullocks bring the grain and merchandise from the picquet or guard where it has been detained to the bazars.

The climate of Neemuch has been extolled, and most justly so. It is a more congenial one to the European constitution than most other stations. The heat just now is not more oppressive, indeed not so much so, as it is during the summer months in the south of Europe. The nights and mornings are delightfully cool and pleasant.

Colonel Chesney " the master of the Tiger" passed through this station, on his way to visit Chittore, Oodeypoor, and Aboo ; those who had the opportunity of meeting him, speak much in praise of his conversational powers, and general information.

There are some matrimonial alliances on the tapis, but that is too delicate a subject for me to touch on. Last Sunday the bands of marriage between three couples were published in Church. The happy individuals preferring this plan, to the delay of writing to Calcutta for licences. —*April*, 25.

SINDE.—Captain Burnes has arrived at this town, and has been giving the Chiefs a lecture on the great developement the resources of their Country is capable of, the productiveness of the soil, and the great quantity of it uncultivated, and recommended the high pressure system of the English in the management of their territories. To all this, an assent was politely given, with a full conviction of its absurd ity.

MEERUT.—The 16th Lancers were inspected on the 2nd Instant by the Major General. The horses of the detachment which accompanied the C. in C. to Lahore, looked jaded and poor, notwithstanding the extra seer of gram. On the following morning the 3d Buffs were inspected : the Major General on both occasions expressed his gratification at the general good conduct of the corps as exhibited by the returns.

The 16th Lancers affect exclusiveness a little, but being gregarious animals like other mortals, they found it somewhat inconvenient, and accordingly are going to give a party on the 9th to conciliate the station.

DELHEE.—A sanitary cordon has been established here to prevent the ingress of persons and goods from Rajwara and Marwar, until they shall have undergone detention of fourteen days, as on the Agra frontier line. The disease at Narnoul has been pronounced not to be the Plague, but a very malignant and fatal fever. The Small Pox is also raging with as fearful violence as if the specific and certain remedy of Jenner had still been undiscovered. Why do not the British Government use their influence to cause a more general use of this remedy in the Native States ?

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

ATLAS.—JANUARY 15.

At a late hour this morning (Saturday), we received an account of the inauguration of Sir Robert Peel, as Rector of the University of Glasgow, of which we give a brief report in a preceding column. The speech of the Right Honourable Baronet is remarkable for its appropriateness to the occasion, and its freedom from all political and party allusions. The topics to which it is addressed are are educational—the necessity of mental discipline—the importance of cultivating particular pursuits—and the distinctions of public life, which lie before the assiduous student, and which, under open constitution, are equally attainable by Scotchman and Englishman, and by men of humble, as well as of high birth. The example(cited by Sir Robert Peel are, no doubt, well calculated to stimulate the zeal of a crowd of young aspirants and competitors ; but it is a fallacy to assert that ability alone is sufficient to raise a man in this country to the highest places. The influence of the aristocracy continues to bear down the claims of merit ; and we do not hesitate to assert that not half a dozen instances can be adduced since the revolution in proof of the theory—that distinguished talent vanquishes the prejudices of birth. Lords Eldon, Lyndhurst, and Brougham ?—Law lords : men who rose in the ordinary way of their profession, and by force of their professional powers, to the bench. Lord Liverpool ?—a diligent official, who was kept in office solely to neutralize the antagonist principle of a disgraceful coalition. Mr. Canning ?—He was hated by the aristocracy, baited by the aristocracy, he never became identified with the aristocracy, and was killed by the aristocracy. Why, even Sir Robert Peel himself could not maintain his position with so much apparent ease, were it not for his immense wealth. And this betrays the secret by which men sprung from the middle classes may ascend to station in England. Wealth will elevate them to office, to rank, to patronage : while men of learning—having nothing else to recommend them—are condemned to waste their lives in obscurity, and too often, in want. The dominant class choaks up the avenue of ambition ; and until a deeper reverence for the ascendancy of mind shall have been diffused through the country, and the people shall have learned to entertain less reverence for the heritable influence of what Junius calls " particular families," the race between merit and birth must be hopeless for the former. Moore, in his life of Sheridan, describes in strong and touching language the humiliation to which genius is exposed in its intercourse with the nobility, and we believe his authority on the subject will be admitted without hesitation. Sir Robert Peel's speech, however, was in good taste ; and although he appears to have exggerated towards its close the importance of classical literature, in a country that is every day becoming more practical, it was on the whole highly creditable to his character. He reserved his political manifesto for the public dinner which was to follow, and of which we hoped to present an outline to our readers in our second edition, but were disappointed.

One of the most obvious duties of a journalist is to expose humbug, especially when covered by the mantle of liberality.

On Wednesday last the City of London School Committee assembled at Guildhall to elect masters for the new institution. One of the candidates was a Rev. D. Davison, of whom, we suppose, nobody ever before heard. His chief recommendation with one party was, his profession of Socinian principles ; but with another it was naturally *no* recommendation. After some foolish debate, orthodoxy triumphed, and the rival of Mr. Davison was chosen by a majority of votes.

Assuredly *we* cannot, in religious matters, be charged with intolerance. Let every sect in the land, Christain, or no-Christain, be allowed to celebrate its worship. Against neither Southcotians nor Muggletonians would we raise the cry of persecution ; nor would we deprive them of any one civil privilege enjoyed by the rest of the community. But when persons holding opinions at variance with Christianity, and with the well-being of society, endeavour to seat themselves in places where those opinions might, and probably would have influence over others, the case is a very different one. To aid in such an object is not intolerance. Hear, however, Mr. Stacey, one of Mr. Davison's supporters :—

He considered that there was the utmost illiberality in making the religious opinions of a candidate a ground of objection.

And still more Mr. LAWRENCE, who

Contended that the rejection of the Rev. Mr. Davison, upon the ground of his theological tenents, would reflect disgrace on the committee, and show, beyond doubt, that the institution was meant to favour the growth and diffusion of narrow and bigotted sentiments. He lamented to see at the present day a disposition to revive the mischievous and disgusting prejudices of former times.

There is a caut of liberality as well as of any thing else ; and sometimes, we fear, laxity is mistaken for it. If the argument of these civic sages be good for anything, it may be extended *ad libitum*. Suppose a Mahammedan—and he is almost as near to Christianity as most Socinians—should be a candidate for the office of tutor, on what ground could his pretensions be resisted ? The religious profession of a tutor will always influence *some* of his scholars ; and there can be no doubt that, whether Socinian or Mohammedan, he would, if even averse to proselytism—if he were scrupulously quiescent—infallibly add to his sect.

On this subject we again protest against the possible misconception of our meaning. We would never *persecute:* in rare cases only would we *disqualify*. If a thousand Mohammedans were to settle in England to-morrow, and to insist on opening a mosque, the English government ought not to prevent them. They would have a perfect right to toleration ; and we do not hesitate to affirm that if any attempt were made to stifle the gathering cry of the Moollah from the minaret of the building, " There is no God but God and Mohammed is his prophet !" we ourselves would advocate the freedom of the worship. But the mere toleration of erroneous doctrines is a different thing from placing the men who hold them in a situation where they may be more widely diffused. We have, in the present enlightened day, and in the most enlightened of countries, sects which inculcate the most dangerous notions. One teaches that all government, spiritual, is an outrage on the liberty of nature, and ought to be resisted. Another, that sin may be committed, yet the soul not be sullied by the act. Now, whether the members of such sects be fanatics or knaves, we do not feel disposed to interfere with them. But what right-minded—what Christain—what philosopher—would enable such men to diffuse more extensively their pestiferous tenets ?

TIMES.—JANUARY 7.

Many of those persons who have embarked as shareholders in joint-stock banking companies, and who at first looked merely at the pleasant prospect which presented itself of large dividends, are beginning to view with some alarm the responsibility to which they may possibly be subjected in consequence of having yielded to such temptation. Very vague notions seem to have prevailed generally as to the nature of the responsibility thus incurred, and probably not one in a hundred has ever taken the trouble of looking at the act of Parliament under which it is imposed. On a reference to this fact, which passed in 1826, it will be seen that the process by which money can be recovered from any joint-stock company is very summary. Supposing, then, the case to occur, which—though an impossible, one—of any joint-stock bank which has managed to get rid of the greater part of its capital by lending it back to the shareholders that the directors have dipped their hands into the common fund without restraint or limit ; that when the day of reckoning comes they disappear and leave the rest of the shareholders to shift for themselves ; and supposing also that this establishment is brought to the ground by the enormous amount of other " bad business" in which it has engaged, all its available assets being in various ways absorbed, the serious question then arises as to the situation of the shareholders in such an under taking. If we understand the act rightly, it is only necessary for one of the public officers of the company to confess judgment as to any given claim, and the party preferring it may immediately take in execution any one of the shareholders he pleases, and whom he considers wealthy enough for his purpose. The individual shareholder might have his remedy against the rest, but in the mean time would have to bear the brunt of the first attack, and the claim might be too large for any private fortune to stand against it. the following are the clauses of the act of 1826 which bear upon the case we have been describing :—

" 12. And be it further enacted, that all and every judgment and judgments, decree or decrees, which shall at any time after the passing of this act be had or recovered, or entered up as aforesaid, in any action, suit, or proceedings in law or equity, against any public officer of any such copartnership, shall have the like effect and operation upon and against the property of such copartnership, and upon and against the property of every such member thereof as aforesaid, as if such judgment or judgments had been recovered or obtained against such copartnership ; and that the bankruptcy, insolvency, or stopping payment of any such public officer for the time being of such copartnership, in his individual character or capacity, shall not be nor be construed to be the bankruptcy, insolvency, or stopping payment of such copartnership ; and that such copartnership and every member thereof, and capital stock and effects of such copartnership, and the effects of every member of such copartnership, shall in all cases, notwithstanding the bankruptcy, insolvency, or stopping payment of any such public officer, be attached and attachable, and be in all respects liable to the lawful claims and demands of the creditor and creditors of such copartnership, or of any member or members thereof, as if no such bankruptcy, insolvency, or stopping payment of such public officer of such copartnership had happened or taken place.

" 13. And be it further enacted, that execution upon any judgment in any action obtained against any public officer for the time being of any such corporation or copartnership carrying on the business of banking under the provisions of this act, whether as plaintiff or defendant, may be issued against any member or members for the time being of such corporation or copartnership, and that in case any such execution against any member or members for the time being of any such corporation or copartnership shall be ineffectual for obtaining payment and satisfaction of the amount of such judgment, it shall be lawful for the party or parties so having obtained judgment against such public officer for the time being to issue execution against any person or persons who was or were a member or members of such corporation or copartnership at the time when the contract or contracts, or engagement or engagements in which such judgment may have been obtained, was or were entered into, or became a member at any time before such contracts or engagements were executed, or was a member at the time of the judgment obtained ; provided always that no such execution as last mentioned shall be issued without leave first granted, on motion in open court, by the Court in which such judgment shall have been obtained, and when motion shall be made on notice to the person or persons sought to be charged, nor after the expiration of three years next after any such person or persons shall have ceased to be a member or members of such corporation or copartnership."

It is said, and the allegation, if true, well merits a strict inquiry, that the terrors of such a sweeping enactment as this have made so strong an impression on the directors and managers of certain companies, that they have had the ingenuity to defeat its provisions by requiring all persons who made deposits with them to subscribe a declaration that they would look for no security beyond the paid-up capital of the company, and thus, in fact, to dispense with the whole personal responsibility of the shareholders. There is no doubt however, that such barefaced tampering with an act of Parliament, if found to exist, would prove no protection to those with whom it originated, and that the creditors would still have their remedy to the full extent of its provisions. The subscribers to such a declaration would very probably few of them read what they signed, for it is not to be imagined that any man of common understanding would knowingly deteriorate his own security in doing an act which imposed no obligation upon him, and in which he was the party conferring the favour. A correct view of the liabilities of persons who take shares in joint-stock companies will, we have no doubt, be of great use to the public generally.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR.—It is to me personally distasteful to allude to the unfortunate business in which I was publicly engaged with reference to a late duel ; but I cannot permit any one to use reproachful terms, not only as regards the gentleman who did me the honour of placing his personal consideration under my protection, but also as regards the ladies, both living and dead, with whom that gentleman is by the ties of blood connected.

In the number of *Fraser's magazine* published this day I find the following passage. It is from the pen of a gentleman against whom I was under the necessity of presenting an hostile appearance, when acting as second to Mr. Grantley Berkeley. This gentleman is Dr. Maginn. The learned gentleman thus expresses himself :—" I have admitted repeatedly that I do not defend the duel, but if it is to be palliated at all, it must be in such cases as that in which I have been engaged. Dr. Johnson has said that private war is to be defended on the same principle as public war. Some exception may be taken to the analogy of our great moralist, but in this case of mine I came forward to protect a class of persons whom it pleases a puppy code to insult. I do not pretend to the family honours of the house of Berkeley ; but I am a man whom no one can insult without exposing himself to those consequences which are the last alternative of a gentleman, if I wish to insist upon it. I have no lady nearly connected with me for whom I have either to blush or to bully : and no class of persons with whom I am connected shall, I hope, feel their interests compromised in my hands. Of the details of the duel between Mr. Grantley Berkeley and myself I shall say nothing further than that I believe both seconds acted in such a manner as they thought most serviceable to their principals ; and of my second (Mr. Hugh Fraser) I cannot speak in my other terms than those of the highest approbation. I have heard it said, that allowing three shots to be exchanged was ill-judged, but he permitted it in order that the quarrel might be brought to an end at once. He felt, and after-circumstances justified him in the feeling, that it was to be made a family affair on the part of the Berkeleys, and he decided that no room should be left for cavil upon their parts."

I, Sir, am, I trust, incapable of allowing any room for cavil with reference to a family in which I, from deep respect, am bound to feel a personal interest. I have nothing to object to the conduct of the second of Dr. Maginn; but I have not only a right, but an imperative duty, to notice the language employed with reference to Mr. Grantley Berkeley, who being absent from town has not the opportunity of immediately resenting the insinuations brought against his family. I wish, Sir, publicly to ask on what ground Dr. Maginn can insinuate against the ladies of this family that they are ladies for whom any or their relatives should " blush or bully ?" I am not less anxious to know why my friend Mr. Grantley Berkeley should be classed amongst persons belonging to a " puppy code." And, above all, I wish to appeal to the generosity of every gentleman in England whether the three shots mentioned by Dr. Maginn, as having been interchanged between Mr. Grantley Berkeley and himself, were not a sufficient satisfaction without that distinguished literary gentleman having recourse to a reproduction of every offensive epithet by which he had originally endeavoured to hurt the feelings of the family of Mr. Berkeley ? It is impossible that I should be able to estimate the peculiar feelings by which gentlemen connected with periodical literature are immediately actuated, but I venture to say that the expression used in the article bearing the signature of Dr. Maginn, " that he has no lady connected with him for whom he need either blush or bully," conveys an insinuation which, if it were well founded, must be most ungenerous, and being, as I know it to be, ill-founded, is most disgraceful.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
CHARLES JOHN FANCOURT.
6, Pall-mall East, Friday night.—Dec. 30.

Sir,—In *The Times* of this morning I have read a letter, signed " Charles John Fancourt," containing some observations on an article with my signature in the January number of *Fraser's Magazine*. Major Fancourt must have read the passage he quotes very hastily, and, upon consideration, will find that his complaint of an insult being offered, directly or indirectly, to the ladies of the Berkeley family is unfounded. I was arguing that what I continue to think a puppy code in a commercial countr,

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(for the existence of such a code it is superfluous to say that Mr. Grantley Berkeley is in no wise responsible) excludes persons engaged in trade from the privilege of being considered as gentlemen for duelling purposes, and that as I had unhappily afforded the occasion of severe violence being offered to a member of the proscribed caste, I felt myself called upon to come forward as I did. I proceeded to say, that to me as a man there could be no objection raised, whether in sending or receiving a message, and that the women of my familly had never given me cause to dread personal comments or retaliation, in consequence of my being a principal in a duel, which had unfortunately originated in some remarks upon the published evidence respecting the history of a lady. If the context of the passage be attended to, this will be found to be its plain meaning; and if the ladies of the house of Berkeley remain unmolested by affront until it proceeds from me I can assure them that they will descend unaffronted to the grave.

Major Fancourt must have looked through the whole article carelessly, if he did not perceive that its general feeling took a precisely contrary direction. I showed that I had hastened to apologize to the Countess of Euston for an imaginary offence; and I declared with perfect truth, that if I had known the Berkeley case six months ago as well as I know it now, no reference to the Countess of Berkeley should have fallen from my pen: I said that she was an illused and betrayed woman, and that she acted on motives which will at least admit of excuse. I added, that "hand must be the heart that cannot find in her story deep and tender palliatives; and immaculate indeed should be the hand which would stoop for the first stone." This does not look as if I were desireous of insulting her Ladyship. I may remark also, that Major Fancourt might have found that I expressed my regret at the haste with which the review of *Berkeley Castle* was written, and the accident of its having passed through the press without my revision, as that prevented me from altering, as I certainly should have done, "some of the expressions which most called forth the anger of the member for West Glocestershire."

Major Fancourt complains of my want of generosity in this affair after the peculiar relation in which Mr. Grantley Berkely and I had stood towards each other. The complaint should, perhaps, be made on the other side. Major Fancourt is aware that I have some influence with the press and I am sure he will believe me when I tell him that it never was used by me to offer the slightest annoyance to my antagonist. I was informed, I cannot say how truly, that a similar abstinence with respect to me was not exercised in journals within his influence; but no matter. After such conduct on my part I think that there was no generosity shown in instructing Mr. Thesiger to call me almost by name (for the authorship of the review of *Berkely Castle* had been avowed by me), "a foul, scandalous, and malignant libeller"—"a deliberate, malignant calumniator"—"a hireling scurrilous critic"—"a libeller shrouding himself in concealment," and so forth. Now, no one knows better than Major Fancourt that I spontaneously, at no other bidding but my own, avowed the article without hesitation, and that I made no effort to conceal myself, or no attempt to delay or evade what Mr. Berkeley wished me to do. I felt that I did not deserve to be designated as I was by Mr. Thesiger, acting of course on the instructions of his clients; and at the suggestion of some of my friends, who thought I was called upon to defend in my own name the share I had taken in the transaction, I wrote the paper from which the extract in Major Fancourt's letter is taken. It is a paper purely defensive and there is nothing in it to offend any lady connected with the Berkeley family.

As I had the pleasure of Major Fancourt's acquaintance, and as he sees that I bear testimony to the correctness of his conduct as a second (I hope that it is not in return for this that he pays me the outrageous literary compliment which I find in his letter), he will, I trust, permit me without anger to say that he has written too rapidly. I do not blame any man for warmly espousing the cause of his friend, but it should not be forgotten that that very warmth of feeling is generally calculated to mislead us.

I have &c.

WILLIAM MAGINN,

Saturday Evening, 31, Dec. 1836.

THE WORLD WE LIVE IN.

We are not fond of seeing Lord John Russell rise up with the preface—"Mr. Speaker, I have the honour to move that a commission," &c. &c, &c. Lord John's commissions, by some curious fatality, generally being best known by the number of individuals salaried, and the inordinate amount of their salaries. But we should make an exception in favour of a commission to inquire the grounds and reasons why the metropolis has such a love for being burned. During the last twelve months the firemen reckon no less than 654 fires in London alone! many of them of great magnitude, and probably, on the whole, destroying property to the amount of a million of money. This itself is a sufficient ground for inquiry. A million of pounds sterling yearly sent into smoke and cinders! A million of money, spread in agriculture over any county of England, would turn it into a garden; a million of money would carry a hundred thousand labourers to Canada; a million of money would build five hundred churches, and thus go further to extinguish feuds and follies than a million of soldiers; a million of money would set half the pauperism of Ireland to work, and strip rebellion of its best ally. Yet this sum, vast as it is, is suffered to pass away, like so much dust, into the elements; so much utterly lost to all the uses of man. The subject is well worth legislative interference, and the time of the honourable House, and its committees, would be infinitely better employed in finding some remedy for this perpetual calamity, which amounts to a national loss of the interest of twenty-four millions a-year, than in listening to dull debates on municipal bodies which had better been unborn, or deciding on the merits of Mr. Joseph Hume's plans for the further gullibility of mankind.

Some expedients have been adopted, but their failure shows only that we have gone in the wrong track. The firemen of the different insurance offices have been combined into one body—"brigaded," as the rather affected phrase is—and put under the superintendence of intelligent officers. The men, too, have been armed cap-a-pie in all the accoutrements which are supposed fittest to go to war with the "destructive element," as the newspapers poetically and invariably term it. Powerful engines are provided; and the unhappy persons who lie awake on their too luxurious couches, counting the hours of which the Irish paviour, the English postman, and the city watchman know nothing, is often startled by the roll of their swift yet heavy wheels, and may fairly imagine himself in the centre of a siege, with all the parks of artillery thundering in the assault. The firemen are active; every street is a fount of rushing and gushing waters; the Thames lies ready to re-inforce them all; and yet every week exhibits a space devoted to conflagration which would make a review-ground for a battalion, and whose ruins would build a village.

The fault lies in the system of building, An old law has provided, that in the city of London no house shall be built unvisited by the city surveyor to ascertain its substantiality, and no honse shall be built without a party wall. This law, insufficient in the city, is apparently altogether set at defiance in that ten times greater world of brick and mortar which constitutes the metropolis. But more than the old law is required in both. Why should not the Legislature interfere to prevent the use of a style of building which actually, like Packwood's razors, made to sell, seems made only to burn. Nothing would be easier than to build houses incapable of being consumed—at least further than the apartment in which the fire broke out. Iron is finally cheaper than wood; as it is more manageable, more permanent, stronger, and infinitely more secure. The joists, the stairs, and all the more solid parts, might be made of iron, and of iron modelled and wrought into every shape of strength and convenience; the floors might be made of sheet-iron, and made of a smoothness and elasticity amounting to a new feature of elegance and enjoyment; the doors, the cornices, the ceilings, all the conspicuous portions of the apartments might be iron, easily decorated and moulded into every classic ornament—sometimes taking the hues of the marbles, sometimes of the finer woods—and, in all uniting beauty, permanence, and especially safety against fire. When we see steamboats built of iron, and actually cheaper, lighter, and more rapid than those built of timber; when we see the most beautiful of all bridges, that look less like strong and almost indestructible means of transit over great rivers than fantastic networks thrown from rock to rock, as romantic ornaments of the landscape,—we can feel surprise only at the singular neglect of obvious means, when the result of that neglect is so fatal to property, and often to life. All that gives additional security to human existence is not merely an addition to human hapiness, but a benefit to the state. The life of man is the most important possession of man; and the community sustains a loss in every instance of the individual being swept away, peculiarly in the vigour of his powers—in his being reduced to beggary, in his being compelled to abandon his habitual business, in the multilation of his limbs, or in his being driven from his country. If we are to be told that the loss by fire is relieved by the insurance offices: it is true that the individual may be saved from ruin, and this is undoubtedly a fine result of the expedients of civilisation, but the money is not the less lost to the nation. The insurer loses though the insured escapes;—the fire has destroyed a portion of the national property, which nothing can restore. It is annihilated.

For those reasons we should wish to see the Legislature direct its attention to the remedy, and look for the remedy in the use of the more permanent material. We have not a doubt that the next generation will laugh at our folly in trusting life and property to one of the most frail, as well as most inflammable of all substances, and regard us as much more ridiculous in our negligence than we now regard the ancestors who slept under thatched roofs, and covered their floors with rushes; both only less combustible than gunpowder.

But we might not be limited to a single metal, nor to any metal. Of all the products of human art, glass is the simplest, the most ductile, the most universal, and the most beautiful. It can be made wherever sand and seaweed are to be found; it can be moulded into every form, and it can take every hue of sky, plant, or metal. The interposing necessities of a government which lives on the mercy of the Humes and Roebucks (we are almost ashamed to mingle our topic with such recollections), have compelled the Chancellors of the Exchequer, with palpable reluctance, to pronounce that cheap newspapers are the primary want of the state; and he has therefore continued his taxes on some of the most important articles of life, in evident fear of the frown of the Humes. If the Chancellor of the Exchequer had left the newspaper readers, of whom there was certainly no deficiency in the land, to pay for their newspapers, the few pence which had hitherto been found no obstable to their penetrating every corner of the land and the world, he would have been enabled to relieve the glass manufactory of all encumbrance, and have given us the full enjoyment of this most brilliant of all human productions. It is remarkable, that superior as the system of decoration seems in the Continental capitals to the general style of England, that decoration resolves itself chiefly into two materials, silk and glass, and the glass certainly the more prominent. The mirrors, the lustres, the dessert services of the foreign mansion continue the superiority which first strikes the stranger's eye. But all this we should have in unrivalled excellence, if the industry and admirable skill of our manufacturers were not checked by the Excise. Thus the cheap newspapers, whatever light they may throw on the lucubrations of the alehouse and the gin palace, undoubtedly deprive us of an enjoyment at least to the full as harmless. But they do do more they actually disable the Englishman from rivalling the foreigner in a product of universal demand, and in which England, already superior in the excellence of the product, would inevitably soon command the market of the world. The village politician's penny saved, is thus ten thousand times its value lost to the manufacturer, and through him to the country.

Yet the uses of this incomparable material might extend to much more than luxury. Those uses might be available to every thing that the building contained. Fanciful as it may sound at this time, nothing would be easier than to build walls of glass, as thick as we now build them of stone, and much more durable; to supersede our dark, heavy, and perishable roofs of wood, slate, and tiles, by sheets of glass which could be made of any magnitude, of any thickness, and perfectly impenetrable to all the effects of weather. Glass may be made more solid than stone. The glass hemispheres fixed in the decks of our ships to throw light below, bear the rolling of the ship's guns over them without a flaw. The most dazzling architecture might be thus in the power of the builder; roofs of every shape and elevation, Gothic, Greek, and Roman; the arched, the concave, the lofty dome, might be constructed with almost the facility of a fabric of snow, but with a permanency all but indestructible. A new element would be thus introduced into architecture, light, boundless, flowing, perpetual. The finest effects of colouring might be produced in the most endless variety. We might sit under cupolas of seeming emerald and chrysolite, gaze on walls and pillars glittering as diamond, and receive the full glory of the skies through sheets of crystal radiant with all the hues of heaven.

We admit the strangeness with which all this may sound in the general ear. Let our houses of glass be talked of as a dream. But all this dream will yet be realized. And might be realized within the next dozen years, but for the absurd and base impediments thrown in the way of all national improvement by ignorant, venal, and brute faction. Any one of those most meagre-minded and most miserable of men who live on the breath of popularity, would not lose a rabble shout, the chance of being carried into Parliament on the shoulders of a troop of drunkards and paupers, or even a newspaper paragraph, to pave the streets of London with gold. The manufacturers and citizens of England should know who are their true enemies; who throw the real obstacles in their progress; who cheat, cajole, impoverish, and degrade. One Jacobin would do more mischief to the very populace whom, in his hypocricy, he courts, and in his arrogance he scorns, than the most undisguised despot, from Nero to Napoleon.

But we are already actually making use of metals in building, and in a very curious and advantageous way. We are not merely forming the whole of the rich and complicated tracery of our church windows, and other windows on that scale, of iron, thus very much diminishing the expense, and almost entirely extinguishing the labour, for these frames are merely cast, but we are building our climneys of zinc, a metal remarkably ductile, and almost indestructible. In our cold climate chimneys are essential. In our damp and foggy climate those chimneys must be high. In our stormy climate chimneys built of brick must be not merely high, but massive. But this height and massiveness together are expensive, and what is worse, hazardous. He who has listened to the groaning and racking of the pile of chimneys in a large English mansion, on some night

"When the sky it is dark,
And the winds are abroad,"

will not require much evideuce to prove that a weight of three or four tons nodding over his pillow is not among the incentives to repose. A mass of this size, decayed by time and overthrown from its base by one of our winter gusts, has often plunged from the top of the house through every floor to the bottom. The terror felt in sleeping under what is phrased a "stack of chimneys" in a high wind, was once one of the most frequent and most natural in our gusty winter. Yet by the simple use of a metal so tenaceous and yet so light, as to be capable of being raised in tubes of great length without giving way, or breaking through the roof in case of their being thrown down, the old terror is removed in every instance where the new expedient is applied, and a few years more will probably see it wholly removed. It is to matters like these that a truly patriotic government should, could, and would apply itself. We have newspapers enough, radical inflammation more than enough; if ten thousand copies of Mr. Hume's best speeches were published at the "reduced rate" of the ten thousandth part of a farthing a-piece, the world would have only so much more nonsense and nausea. But premiums for great discoveries (things which seldom reward the *first* discoverer), suggestions to point the track of ingenious men towards discovery nationally useful, public aid, where the discovery is incontestably useful, and acts of the legislature directing the habits of the people into their readier and more extensive adoption—those would be benefits on which no doubt could exist, efforts in which the public would join with cordiality, and therefore with irresistible effect; steps in national advance, each growing wider and loftier in a progress, to which there absolutely appears to be no limit in either the powers of man, the nature of things, or the will of Providence.—*Blackwoods Magazine for January.*

MISCELLANEA.

From Cleopatra's time intrigue seems to have been the characteristic of the Egyptian women,. What we have already quoted in some sort explains this. Were it not so, the restraints and severities practised against them would be almost certain of explosion that way. We quote Mr. Lane's striking narrative of a recent affair of intrigue, which is a perfect Arabian Nights' romance. It illustrates also the state of justice in Cairo, and forcibly reminds us of the old Caliphs:—

"A slave-dealer, who had been possessed of property which enabled him to live in comfort, but had lost the greater part of it, married a young and handsome woman in this city, who had sufficient wealth to make up for his losses. He soon, however, neglected her; and as he was past the prime of life, she became indifferent to him, and placed her affections upon another man, a dust-man, who had been in the habit of coming to her house. She purchased, for this person, a shop close by her house; gave him a sum of money to enable him to pursue a less degraded occupation, as a seller of grain and fodder; and informed him that she had contrived a plan for his visiting her in perfect security. Her hharee'm had a window with hanging shutters; and almost close before this window rose a palm-tree, out topping the house: this tree, she observed, would afford her lover a means of access to her, and of egrees from her apartment, in case of danger. She had only one servant, a female, who engaged to assist her in the accomplishment of her desiries. Previously to her lover's first visit to her, she desired the servant to inform her husband of what was about to take place in the ensuing night. He determined to keep watch; and, having told his wife that he was going out, and should not return that night, concealed himself in a lower apartment. At night, the maid came to tell him that the visitor was in the hharee'm. He went up; but found the hharee'm-door shut. On his trying to open it his wife screamed: her lover, at the same time, escaping from the window, by means of the palm-tree. She called to her neighbours—'Come to my assistance! Pray come! There is a robber in my house!' Several of them soon came; and finding her locked in her room, and her husband outside the door, told her there was nobody in the house but her husband and maid. She said that the man they called her husband was a robber: that her husband was gone to sleep out. The latter then informed them of what had passed; and insisted that a man was with her: he broke open the door, and searched the room; but finding no man, was reprimanded by his neighbours, and abused by his wife, for uttering a slander. The next day, his wife taking with her, as witnesses of his having accused her of a criminal intrigue, two of the neighbours who had come in on hearing her screams for assistance, arrigned her husband at the Mahh'kem'eh as the slanderer of a virtuous woman without the evidence of his own sight or of other witnesses. Being convicted of this offence, he was punished with eighty stripes, in accordance with the ordinance of the Ckoor-a'n*. His wife now asked him if he would divorce her; but he refused. For three days after this event. they lived peaceably together. On the third night, the wife, having invited her lover to visit her, bound her husband, hand and foot, while he was asleep, and tied him down to the mattress. Shortly after, her lover came up, and waking the husband, threatened him with instant death if he should call, and remained with the wife for several hours, in his presence. As soon as the intruder had gone, the husband was unbound by his wife, and called out to his neighbours, beating her at the same time with such violence that she, also, began to call for assistance. The neighbours coming in, and seeing him in a fury, easily believed her assertion that he had become raving mad, and, trying to soothe him with kind words, and prayers that God would restore him to sanity, liberated her from his grasp. She procured, as soon as possible a rasoo'l from the Cka'dee; and went with him and her husband and several of her neighbours who had witnessed the beating that she had received, before the judge. The neighbours unanimously declared their opinion that her husband was mad; and the Cka'dee ordered that he should be conveyed to the Ma'rista'n † (or common madhouse): but the wife, affecting to pity him, begged that she might be allowed to chain him in an apartment in her house, that she might alleviate his sufferings by waiting upon him. The Cka'dee assented; praising the benevolence of the woman, and praying that God may reward her. She accordingly procured an iron collar and a chain from the Ma'rista'n, and chained him in a lower apartment of her house. Every night, in his presence, her lover visited her: after which she importuned him in vain to divorce her; and when the neighbours came in daily to ask how he was, the only answer he received to his complaints and accusations against his wife was—'God restore thee! God restore thee!' Thus he continued about a month; and his wife, finding that he still persisted in refusing to divorce her, sent for a keeper of the Ma'rista'n to take him. The neighbours came round as he left the house: one exclaimed—'There is no strength nor power but in God! God restore thee!'—another said—'How sad? He was really a worthy man:'—a third remarked—'Ba'dinga'ns * are very abundant just now.'—While he was confined in the Ma'rista'n, his wife came daily to him, and asked him if he would divorce her: on his answering, 'No,' she said—'Then chained you may lie until you die; and my lover shall come to me constantly.' At length, after seven month's confinement. he consented to divorce her. She procured his liberation and he fulfilled his promise. Her lover was of too low a grade to become her husband; so she remained unmarried and received him whenever she pleased: but the maid revealed the true history of this affair; and it soon became a subject of common talk."—*Ibid.*

* "Chap. xxiv., ver. 4."

† "Vulgarly called *Moorista'n*."

AGRA FELIX.—The community of Agra are eminently gifted with every amiable quality that makes society agreeable. In polish of manners—in bland and courteous behaviour—in intellectual acquirements—in enlarged benevolence—in the noble sacrifice of self to every whisper of application—in kindly sympathy for their fellows suffering under the calamities of this life, from the gentlest twinge of toothache, even to the extremity of a catarrh—and, with one word, in every qualification that gives beauty and enchantment to social life, we look upon them, generally and particularly, as belonging to the highest order of excellence.—*Agra Ukhbar.*

EVIDENCE.—When I was at Malta in 1805 there happened a drunken squabble on the road from Valette to St. Antonio, between a party of soldiers and another of sailors, they were brought before me the next morning, and the great effect which their intoxication had produced on their memory, and the little or no effect on their courage in giving evidence, may be seen by the following specimen, The soldiers swore that the sailors were the first aggressors, and assaulted them with the following words:—"Your eyes,! who stops the line of march there." The sailors with equal vehemence and unanimity averred, that the soldiers were the first aggressors, and had burst in on them calling out—"Heave to, you lubbers! or we'll run you down." *Coleridge.*

Nothing is more remarkable in these despatches than the buoyant spirit with which Lord Wellington encounter the petty vexations which beset him on every side. Pestered by doubts, and suggestions, and cautions from home, misrepresented in the public papers, in Parliament and in public meeting, he holds right onward, keeping the great end of his plans steadily in view. So, when annoyed and thwarted by the pusillanimity and petty intrigues of the Spanish and Portuguese, or reproached for not succouring them after their own fashion, he, with occasionlly a dignified rebuke, keeps steadfastly to his course; not even the jealousies and bickerings which sometimes show themselves among his own officers can disturb his equanimity. Always considerate to the gentlemanlike feelings of those serving under him, he is not less clear and "unmistakable" on all points connected with the advantage of the service for which he himself is at all times ready to make every personal sacrifice, and which of course, he is not likely to see compromised by others. But this is rather *felt* than observed. His active, energetic, and soldierlike spirit pervades and animates all parts of the army as it were with one impulse, not to be depressed by difficulties or disappointments of what kind soever—yet this man, so truly the "all-in-all," is, in his correspondence, in the mode of communicating his wishes on every point, as serene as though he had no graver responsibility than that borne by his followers who may be said to have looked to *him* for victory.—*Times.—Gurwood's Despatches of Wellington.*

LORD STOWELL.—The varied life of Lord Stowell may be divided into three epochs, each of them marked by characters of peculiar excellence, and fraught with tokens of distinction. The first 18 years was spent in classical pursuits at Oxford, in training the intellect of the aristocracy, in making philosophy teach by examples from the historian's chair. During the next 15 years we trace through all the literary circles of London the "Dr. Scott of the Commons," the friend of Reynolds, and Burke, and Malone, the favourite of the Turk's Head Club, the oracle of the Consistory Court, delivering discourses on the regulation of the domestic forum, which Addison would have loved for their elegance, and Johnson for their morality. In the next thirty years we behold him in the Admiralty chair, forming a system of national law from the ill-fashioned labours of his predecessors, erecting a temple of jurisprudence, and laying its foundations, not on fleeting policy, or on occasional interets, but in universal and immutable justice. His name has vanished from the peerage: he has left no son to transmit his honours. He had outlived his generation, and the candidates for noisy notoriety had concealed the retiring veteran from the stage. He has sunk into the grave, not unwept indeed, nor unhonoured, nor unsung, but with a less vivid expression of regret than if he had not exceeded the common span of human life. This is the natural penalty which extreme old age, must be content to pay, and it would be idle to complain of it. But he has left a name which the proudest transmitter of hereditary rank might envy. The name of Scott, the tittle of Lord Stowell, can never be forgotten.—*Annual Biography*, 1836.

On Tuesday last the principal officers of the Artillery, including Major-General Sir Joseph Maclean, Sir Alexander Dickson, and some others, met by appointment, Sir Hussey Vivian, to take into consideration the memorial transmitted to the Master-General for presentation to the King from the Captains of Artillery senior to Major Colquhoun. The result of that meeting we have not yet learned, but we are led to understand that a communication has been since addressed to the captains who signed the remonstrance, conveying to them a very severe reprimand for their indiscretion, and stating that any reply to such a document could not be expected.—*United Service Gazette.*

It is a remarkable fact, and one that is perhaps connected with more than physical circumstances, that the plague *never* dies out of the regions of Mahometanism. If it is not in Morocco, it is in Algiers; if not in Algiers, it is in Alexandria; if not in Alexandria, it is in Constantinople. It may move from place to place, but it never quits the land of the Mahometan. This is not to be explained on the common grounds of the predestinarianism, which renders the Moslem careless of precaution, or the ignorance which deprives him of medical resources. Both undoubtedly have their effect; but they are inadequate to account for the almost perpetual presence of the most terrible of all diseases. The Christian nations bordering on the Mediterranean are nearly as careless, are as much predestinarians, so far as neglect goes, are scarecely less ignorant of medicine, and are to the full as squalid in their persons, and as unwholesome in their food, yet the plague has not visited even Malta this quarter of a century, though more African than European, and almost within sight of the land of Mahometanism, in its most barbarian condition; nor Sicily, though proverbial for the mixture of all kinds of population, their squalidness, their recklessness, and their ignorance. It is no superstition to regard this perpetual occurrence as a judicial punishment of the perpetual offence to Heaven that exists in the nature of Mahometanism.—*Blackwood's Magazine for January.*

The late Duke of Norfolk was fond of the luxuries of the table, and, although apparently as joyous and blithe some as any one, he could be as morose and ill-tempered as any person breathing. Those who knew him could pretty well anticipate when a breeze was likely to spring up, as an ebullition of temper was always preceded by conclusive heaving of his ponderous shoulders, as exemplified by the following trait. A select party, about twelve in number, and assembled in St. James's-square were partaking of a sumptuous dinner, when on a sudden the earl-marshal's shoulders began to undulate and the following short colloquy between a then favourite servant and his grace took place, "I do not see a lobster on the table, Dodson." "No, your grace." "I think I ordered one, sir?" roared the duke. "Yes," replied Dodson, "you did, your grace, and I bid as far as 4*l.* for one; but, there being but one in the market, I could not get it; the same lobster being divided between their Lords Anglesey and Sefton, who were resolved to have it!!"—Jockey of Norfolk said no more.

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